

# INTERNATIONAL Tribune

The Global Newspaper  
Edited and Published  
in Paris.  
Printed simultaneously in Paris,  
London, Zurich, Hong Kong,  
Singapore, The Hague, Marseille,  
Miami, Rome, Tokyo.

No. 32,746

23/88

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1988

ESTABLISHED 1887



Students at Beijing University looking Monday at tributes to Chai Qingfeng, who was slain last week.

## Beijing Students Assail Party As Protest Gains Momentum

Reuters

BEIJING — Beijing University students put up scores of posters on testing the arena and the Communist Party as open bands don't know for a murdered student arguing that members became an openly political protest.

Hand-written posters criticized Chinese leaders by name, alleged that official corruption had plunged the country into its darkest period since Communist rule began and called on students to "sacrifice themselves for democracy."

About 100 posters appeared

throughout the day next to a makeshift shrine of wreaths and a memorial portrait of Chai Qingfeng, whom slaying last week close to the campus sparked a protest march calling for tough punishment for his killers.

Why were the election results suddenly made secret? And if the elections were properly held, how did a man like Li Peng become prime minister?" it said, in a reference to widespread popular doubts over Mr. Li's competence.

Several posters urged students to be cautious in any further protests.

"Some people want to demonstrate again," one said, "but in Poland and Yugoslavia reforms failed partly because of social unrest."

Among the writings was an open letter from Li Shuxian, a local government deputy and the wife of China's best-known dissident, Fang Lizhi, and three other supporters of the People's Congress of Haidian district, the quarter in which the killing took place.

It said Mr. Chai's killing was "not just an accident" but a symptom of "unhealthy trends" in the Communist Party and the "commercialization" of society.

Mr. Chai, 22, was beaten to death by a gang armed with air gun, bottles and clubs after an argument in a restaurant near the campus early last Thursday.

It takes a two-thirds majority of voting senators to override a presidential veto. The House of Representatives already has voted to override the veto, but the trade bill will die unless both chambers override it.

Separately, the Senate gave final approval Monday to a "zero growth" \$1.1 billion fiscal 1989 federal budget providing additional money for the war on drugs, exploration of space and AIDS research and education. (Reuters, UPI)

### Kiosk

#### Reagan Veto Likely to Hold

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — The Senate majority leader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, said Monday that he hoped a vote would be held Wednesday on whether to override the presidential veto of that trade bill, but he conceded that the vote to override probably would be "two or three votes short."

It takes a two-thirds majority of voting senators to override a presidential veto. The House of Representatives already has voted to override the veto, but the trade bill will die unless both chambers override it.

Separately, the Senate gave final approval Monday to a "zero growth" \$1.1 billion fiscal 1989 federal budget providing additional money for the war on drugs, exploration of space and AIDS research and education. (Reuters, UPI)

until expiration of the U.S. bases agreement in 1991.

An anti-nuclear law could cause difficulties for the bases because of a strict policy by the United States of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons.

Talks are under way in Manila to renegotiate terms for the U.S. facilities Subic Bay Naval Station and Clark Air Base, and several smaller installations.

In the current atmosphere, Philippine politicians have found it almost impossible to speak in favor of the bases or against an anti-nuclear measure.

Most anti-bases arguments are based on the generalities of independence from U.S. influence and of perils of nuclear war.

"The Philippines should not be a promoter of the deadly arms race," said the Senate president, Jovito Salonga. "We should never be part of the problem; we should be part of the solution."

The chief sponsor of the bill, Senator Wigberto Tanada, said it

## Italy: Trying to Get It Right Before '92

By Reginald Dale

International Herald Tribune

ROME — One of the claims Italians like to make for their country is that it has a remarkable talent for "getting it right on the night." A more cynical way of putting it is the old adage that nothing ever happens in Italy until there is a real crisis.

There is not a real crisis in Italy today. But a growing number of Italians believe that the country is again entering a difficult period in which its economic and political systems — some say even the national mentality — are likely to be severely tested, and that time is scarce.

The country's mood has swung sharply in the past year. A burst of euphoria erupted last spring, when Italy suddenly overtook Britain to become the West's fifth-strongest industrial power (the celebrated *il sorpasso*) by dint of revising its economic statistics. Autumn brought a sharp relapse into pessimism, largely coinciding with the international stock market collapse.

The general view now is that both feelings were probably exaggerated, and a more measured confidence has returned. Industrial production is strongly expanding, business profits are up and inflation, at about 5 percent, appears to be under control.

After emerging from recession later than most other countries at the end of 1983, the Italian economy has been growing steadily at nearly 3 percent a year, consist-

tently near the top of the European growth league.

Over the past 10 years, the country has successfully weathered a succession of internal and external threats. In the late 1970s

Italy:

The Hard Tests to Come

First of three articles

it shook itself free from an acute financial crisis exacerbated by bitter labor strife and domestic terrorism; it responded to the two oil shocks by vigorously restructuring its industry.

Now Italy faces a new external challenge, the deadline at the end

of 1992 for the creation of a single, frontierless market in the 12-nation European Community.

Recent weeks have seen growing concern over a rash of public sector strikes, a worsening trade deficit and, above all, a soaring government deficit.

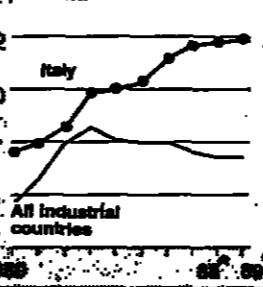
But the fundamental question preoccupying the country's industrial, political and economic establishment is whether Italy's antiquated public structures will be able to stand the pace of free competition with its European partners.

In a country with one of the largest state sectors outside the Communist bloc, what is needed, in the view of many experts, is an Italian version of the *perestroika*.

### Improving Economy, High Unemployment

#### Jobs

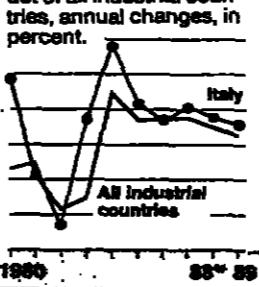
Italian unemployment rates and those of all industrial countries, in percent.



Source: International Monetary Fund

#### Growth

Inflation-adjusted Italian gross domestic product and gross national product of all industrial countries, annual changes, in percent.



Source: International Monetary Fund

or restructuring, that Mikhail S. Gorbachev is trying to achieve in the Soviet Union.

To meet the onslaught of unfettered market forces, it is generally agreed that Italy must drastically lighten the deadweight of inefficiency and bureaucracy in government and public services that impedes the country's agile private enterprises.

According to Renato Ruggiero, minister of foreign trade, "1992 will be more of a challenge to the system, to the state, to industry."

The new five-party coalition government headed by Ciriaco De Mita, the Christian Democratic leader, which took office in April, is pledged to a program of economic and political reforms explicitly designed to prepare the country for 1992. Despite widespread skepticism, there is much talk in Rome of finally tackling the task of updating the country's Byzantine political and legislative processes.

"When we are confronted with such an external challenge," Mr. Ruggiero said, "we always say we will never succeed. We do very little to prepare ourselves. Then we succeed."

Piero Bassetti, president of the Milan Chamber of Commerce, said, "Italian society and the Italian system will go through great difficulties."

"Personally, I think that we will probably make it," he added. "We have done more difficult

See ITALY, Page 6

## Blacks Strike in S. Africa

### Million Stay Out To Start a 3-Day General Protest

By William Clairborne

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — More than a million black workers, defying threatened punitive action by industry and the government, stayed home Monday on the first day of a three-day nationwide general strike protesting restrictions on trade unions and anti-apartheid groups.

Estimates of absentee rates for black workers ranged from 50 percent in Pretoria to as high as 90 percent in the Johannesburg area and Durban.

Reported violence was limited to a firebomb attack on a commuter bus in Natal Province, injuring five people, and sabotage bombings of several rail lines and station platforms in Transvaal and Natal provinces.

For the most part, the police and army security forces maintained a low profile in the country's black townships, making no attempt to enforce emergency regulations that prohibit workers from strikes on political grounds.

The protest strike, the biggest in recent years, was widely viewed as a test of the black labor union movement's ability to mobilize mass opposition to the government following Pretoria's virtual banning of 17 leading anti-apartheid groups in February.

Leaders of industry and trade unions said participation Tuesday would be crucial in determining whether the workers could sustain the protest for three days. Most employers have adopted a "no work, no pay" policy during such strikes.

Immediately after the three days of protest, the security police will be confronted with the most widely observed protest date on the South African political calendar, the anniversary of the June 16, 1976, uprising in Soweto over the mandatory teaching of Afrikaans in black schools.

There were no official estimates of the number of people participating in the strike, but the Congress of South African Trade Unions, which called for the protest, said that at least three million workers stayed at home.

Based on percentages of normal rail and bus commuter loads issued by officials, and judging from comparisons with previous general strikes, participation in the protest would have exceeded a million.

South Africa's automobile in-

See STRIKE, Page 6

## For Iran's Leaders, It's 'Decision Time'

By Youssouf M. Ibrahim

New York Times Service

PARIS — Almost a decade after taking power, the Iranian government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini is facing severe international isolation, and its leaders appear to be reassessing Iranian options in the war with Iraq.

Increasingly, the regime is preoccupied with a shrinking economy, spreading unemployment and the shattered succession in Ayatollah Khomeini's theocratic state.

Iranian officials and experts on the Middle East say these leaders now appear to favor letting the Gulf War simmer down. In addition, Arab adversaries of Iran see an end of an era where Iran hoped to export its radical Islamic fundamentalism to Arab neighbors and the world of Islam at large.

"It is decision time in Tehran now," said one of several Iranian officials, businessmen and experts interviewed in European capitals over the past week. "not about ending the war, but on getting a result out of it." This Iranian official said that one result that might be acceptable to Iran would be an international condemnation of Iraq for having started the war in 1980.

From the interviews, a strong impression emerges that despite their militant words, the leaders of Iran have come to realize, after nearly eight years of war, that they cannot topple the Iraqi president, Saddam

Hussein, or defeat Iraq militarily. Several religious leaders are saying that the economy, rather than the war, needs the urgent attention of the government.

As the country turns its attention inward, conflicts are sharpening between traditionalists, reformists and radicals among the clerics who lead the country. The conflicts concern the shape of the Islamic government, the profile of an enduring Islamic system.

Ayatollah Khomeini is a "pragmatist and a political man" who realizes that a troubled economy

could jeopardize his regime and its theological gains, said Baqer Moin, an Iranian journalist and expert on the theological establishment.

He also knows that to succeed

you have to have the bulk of the clergy with you," Mr. Moin said.

One indication of the regime's new concerns is the elevation last week of the speaker of the parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, who is considered the foremost pragmatist of the regime, to the position of head of the armed forces...

Iranian officials and experts in

See IRAN, Page 6



A Scramble on the Floor as Tokyo Stock Market Soars

Traders jostling for position on the floor of the Tokyo Stock Exchange Monday as the Nikkei average of 225 industrials reached 28,059.97, surpassing 28,000 for the first time. It ended the day with a record closing of 27,996.24. Prices moved higher on the New York Exchange in a final-hour rally. Page 8. The dollar closed lower in New York, particularly against the Deutsche mark. Page 17.

## Philippine Senate Votes Curb On Nuclear Arms and Vessels

By Seth Mydans

New York Times Service

MANILA — The Senate approved a bill Monday that would ban nuclear weapons and the basing of nuclear-powered ships in the Philippines, a measure that could complicate the operations of two major U.S. bases in the country.

The bill, opposed by only three of the 23 members of the Senate, is expected to face stronger opposition in the more conservative House of Representatives.

Based on an anti-nuclear provision of the new constitution, the bill would set prison terms of up to 30 years for bringing nuclear weapons into the country, and up to 12 years for importing components.

"The Philippines should not be a promoter of the deadly arms race," said the Senate president, Jovito Salonga. "We should never be part of the problem; we should be part of the solution."

The chief sponsor of the bill, Senator Wigberto Tanada, said it

would contribute to "détente, de-nuclearization and disarmament in this part of the world."

There is some debate over the constitutional provision banning nuclear weapons, "consistent with the national interest." Supporters of the ban argue that this phrase would allow the government to determine whether such a ban was in the national interest.

One implication of the vote involves any eventual extension of the ban agreement after 1991, at which time the constitution mandates a two-thirds vote of approval in the Senate.

In 1991, faced with the economic and foreign-policy implications of the removal of the ban, it might be more difficult than now for senators to cast symbolic votes.

One option provided for in the constitution is to send any new ban agreement to a nationwide referendum. The prevailing opinion Monday was that most Filipinos would vote to keep the ban.

In the laboratory, a harried administrator spends the day telephoning in search of medical supplies.

Doctors have to work amid equipment shortages ranging from the ordinary — rubber gloves and thermometers — to the advanced such as ultrasound machines.

Like other medical professionals around the country, administrators are bracing for radical changes following the announcement by the Communist authorities in April that they will abandon Polish socialist's guarantee of free health care, forcing the ill to pay for drugs and hospital care. The shift came after a special Plenum meeting.

Doctors in Lodz are skeptical that the new policy will correct what they see as the root of the troubles, but they say the level of health care leaves no alternative.

"It's a terribly delicate thing to tell people after 40 years that the guarantee of free health care through socialism is no longer good," said Andrzej Kedzierski, a surgeon who administers the 711-bed Bielanski Hospital and three others in Lodz. "But

## Le Pen Now Maneuvers To Salvage a Seat or 2 In the French Assembly

By Joseph Fitchett  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Jean-Marie Le Pen, the leader of the extreme right-wing National Front, started a week of political maneuvering Monday in an attempt to salvage one or two seats for his party, which faces elimination from the National Assembly in the run-off ballot Sunday.

The results of the first round of parliamentary elections, started many observers. Pollsters in particular were confounded by the fact that conservative groupings fought the Socialist Party to a virtual draw, instead of being buried by the landslide victory they had predicted for President François Mitterrand's supporters.

Mr. Le Pen's strategy has been to concentrate his party's top vote-getters in Marseille in hopes of sweeping out the Socialists there on a wave of resentment against immigrants.

Two years ago, the National Front took 35 seats in the National Assembly because of a proportional voting system that was weighted to help smaller parties.

In the presidential election last month that returned Mr. Mitterrand to office, the National Front won 14.4 percent of the vote.

In the first round of voting for the National Assembly on Sunday, the National Front emerged with an estimated 9.7 percent of the popular vote, which computer projections forecast, would leave the National Front without a single member of Parliament. Paradoxically, the same score in 1986 — under the former voting system — allowed the National Front to enter Parliament. The newly restored system, in which weaker parties are eliminated in the first round, is designed to bring strong parliamentary majorities out of France's half-dozen political parties.

Ironically, the conservative alliance would have emerged in a dominant position Sunday night if it had not changed the voting system when it controlled Parliament between 1986 and last month.

But the first-past-the-post system, restored by Charles Pasqua, the former conservative interior minister, backfired against the conservatives, who won 40.4 percent of the vote, 3 points more than the Socialists.

Mr. Le Pen himself seems certain to be beaten in his effort to win a seat in the Marseille constituency, into which the former paratrooper chose to "parachute" himself as a candidate, as a first step toward building a regional power base for his party.

Computer analysis indicated that next Sunday, with run-offs in 455 of the 577 constituencies, the Socialist Party will win a narrow majority.

In theory, this outcome would please Mr. Mitterrand, who has repeatedly voiced concern that a strong "pink wave" in Parliament would make harder for him to achieve a working relationship between a Socialist-led government and moderate centrists.

But conservatives, heartened by their unexpectedly strong showing, will be reluctant now to cross party lines.

Instead, to consolidate their position, the conservatives will be seeking support from Mr. Le Pen's

voters to obtain the extra 10 percent of the votes required to win the run-off ballot.

So this week, to salvage one or two, Mr. Le Pen will be bargaining with other conservative leaders, offering to sacrifice some of his weaker candidates if, in exchange, the way is cleared for a couple of his front-runners.

The National Front has some leverage: its candidates won at least 12.5 percent of the vote in nearly 50 constituencies. They are thus able to stay on for the run-off round, turning some into three-way contests in which the conservative vote may split and allow a Socialist victory.

Discreet local alliances in Marseille, where Mr. Le Pen will also be needed by the right in next year's municipal elections, will probably enable one and perhaps two National Front candidates to enter the National Assembly.

Because of Mr. Le Pen's offensive, Marseille turned out to be the only turbulent arena in a listless campaign at least until Sunday's surprises set the stage for a week of political maneuvering.

The Communists scored an estimated 11.3 percent, a marked improvement after years of decline. In Marseille, Bernard Tapie, a businessman, had been dispatched by Mr. Mitterrand to challenge the National Front candidate. But he stands to lose to a strongly backed local candidate.

The electoral system also affected the overriding debate Monday: Has France reverted to a left-right confrontation or can the country still open its political life to bipartisan cooperation and effective democracy?

Most commentators said that the vote confirmed a desire of Frenchmen to prevent a single party from becoming too powerful.

That is why, analysts said, many people broke their habit of voting for parliamentary candidates back the president. This time, French voters declined to follow Mr. Mitterrand's lead.

Most politicians were still puzzled by the record abstention rate of nearly 35 percent in the first round. These votes will be important to the outcome since one percentage point in the popular vote next Sunday will translate into 40 to 50 seats in Parliament.

"But he had no authority over them," the panel said, "and on his



Jean-Marie Le Pen, of the rightist National Front, speaking Monday in Marseille about the election.

## TV Court Absolves Waldheim

*The Associated Press*

LONDON — An international panel of former judges has found that testimony given at a televised commission of inquiry would be too weak to convict President Kurt Waldheim of Austria of Nazi war crimes.

After sitting for nine days and hearing 35 witnesses, including former German soldiers, the judges said early Monday at the end of a four-hour broadcast: "We conclude unanimously that the evidence which has been put before us is not enough to make probable that Lieutenant Waldheim committed any of the war crimes alleged against him in this inquiry."

The inquiry did find, however, that Mr. Waldheim "must have appreciated that many more" captured Italian officers and hostages taken in Yugoslavia in 1942 would be shot after he learned of a large number had been executed.

"But he had no authority over them," the panel said, "and on his

own authority he could do nothing to stop the shootings."

Mr. Waldheim, 69, who served as an intelligence officer with the German Army in Greece and the Balkans during the war, did not come to London for the inquiry. The inquiry was paid for by Home Box Office, a national U.S. pay-TV channel, and Thames Television, a London station.

Mr. Waldheim has vigorously denied the allegations since they surfaced in 1986, four years after he stepped down as UN secretary-general and 41 years after the end of World War II.

He was alleged to have been involved in the massacres of Yugoslav and Greek civilians and partisans, the deportation of Greeks to death camps and the delivery for execution of captured British commandos and Greek resistance fighters.

He was also accused of involvement in the burning of villages in

Yugoslavia and a massacre at Komar, Yugoslavia, of about 70,000 men, women and children in 1942.

The judges' decision was delivered by Sir Frederick Lawton at the end of a film of the testimony titled "Waldheim: A Commission of Inquiry."

"We have not been asked to decide whether Dr. Waldheim is or is not guilty of a crime," Sir Frederick said. "Still less has it been our function to pass a moral judgment upon him."

"A person does not commit a war crime merely because he knows others have committed such crimes," he said, "nor because he worked with or alongside those who committed them." Sir Frederick is a former lord justice of Brian's Court of Appeal.

His colleagues were Shirley Hufstedler, a former judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals, and Walter Huber of West Germany, Gustav Peter of Sweden and Gordon Cooper of Canada.

Meeting would not necessarily be the last. At the most recent meeting in late May, the Sandinists said they would guarantee democratic reforms demanded by the contras by allowing them a part in talks on Nicaragua's political future.

"Socially, economically, everything would change," he said. "People would be able to farm their land without fear. We would be able to rebuild the schools and health centers that have been destroyed. The students who had to quit school and join the army would be able to go back to preparing themselves for productive lives."

"Once there is a definitive ceasefire, contras will be welcomed back in their villages. They are going to live normally again, and so are we," said Mr. Amador.

Like most Nicaraguans, people in this region live off the land. As the war dragged on, thousands of peasants abandoned their farms and ranches, swelling the urban population and causing food production to plummet.

Slowly, the peasants are starting to return. Bulldozers, road levers and other heavy equipment is now seen in areas where, in the past, contras burned such equipment on sight.

**Power-Sharing Ruled Out**

President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua said Sunday that the Sandinist government would not negotiate power-sharing or democracy with contra leaders at the peace talks.

In some areas, there have been friendly meetings between squads that have been stalking and killing each other since the fighting began more than six years ago.

"Military activity has pretty much ended," said Lieutenant William Rodriguez, who is in charge of civil defense in three northern provinces. "We are staying alert because we don't know when fighting could start again. You don't lose your fear overnight, but things are very different now. People feel much calmer, much safer."

Lieutenant Rodriguez said it was

not for him to decide whether contra commanders should be invited to join the Sandinist Army under terms of a peace agreement. But he ventured to guess what peace would mean in this part of Nicaragua.

Negotiators for both sides say they hope for important progress and, perhaps even a definitive accord. The contras are insisting on fundamental changes in the Sandinist political system, and at the last round of talks, which ended May 28, there were indications that the government was prepared to make important concessions.

Few Nicaraguans are wishing for peace as desperately as people in towns like Esteli, where war has become a constant and numbing reality.

Things have been awful here," said María Díaz, who she said is behind the counter of her small general store, "but it's all different now."

She added, "My niece has work that takes her out to Yali, to Limón and other towns, and I used to be terrified that she would be ambushed or run into a battle. Now she gets on a bus, and I know she'll come home safe."

"People are living and working without the tremendous emotional

stress that used to be so hard to bear," Mr. Amador said. "We are thinking that maybe we are going to be able to have normal lives again."

Leaders of the U.S.-backed rebels, known as contras, are due back in Managua on Tuesday for another three-day round of peace talks.

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cated software. The coordinated investments in innovation and technologies, 16% of sales, enable Magneti Marelli to meet the increasing demand of future automotive applications where integrated systems will be employed.

## OPINION

## Herald Tribune. INTERNATIONAL

## An Opening in Nicaragua

When the Sandinists and contra resume talks today, they may have the makings of a fair and viable bargain to end their seven-year war. A blend of circumstances helps widen the opening:

The Nicaraguan economy is collapsing. U.S. support for the rebels is disintegrating. There is a workable regional peace plan.

Moscow sends the right signals. Washington signs with end-of-reign weariness. It would be tragic indeed if this chance is blown away by demands now gloomily contemplating an end to ideological crusades.

This does not mean any deal is better than no deal. The fine print has to be scrutinized. There is reason for skepticism about Sandinist promises. The contras are right to press for unambiguous assurances on pluralism, elections and press freedoms. And since the role of the armed forces is crucial, the contras are right to demand that soldiers should be subordinate to civilian authority and kept apart from political parties.

Yet the Sandinists have moved substantially. Having insisted that they would never negotiate their constitution, they are now doing so. They say they are willing to bring contra fighters into a restructured army that would serve the nation, not parties. They have also embraced verbatim the language of other contra demands.

But while their words draw closer, the trust needed for final agreement is still com-

pletely lacking. Managua wants to wrap everything up before the U.S. election, whereas the contras favor a deadline of Jan. 31, after the new American president has been sworn in. "Trickier than timing is the prospect of a split on the rebel side if a deal is struck with hard-core naysayers retreating to Honduran camps and vowed renewed war.

For the moment, Managua and Washington both have an interest in preserving contra unity; even opponents of a deal want to keep the rebel army from falling apart. Assuming Sandinist good faith, the more insidious possibility is that peace may persist in the cradle through want of nourishment, so that diehards on the Reagan team can put the blame on Congress.

Contra leaders yearn for assurances that Americans across the political spectrum favor a just settlement and will not turn them into heretics if the rebels assume the risks of laying down their arms. Sandinists yearn for a sign that serious concessions will lead to normalized ties with the United States, and the end of economic embargoes.

For Mr. Reagan there is a chance to declare victory and to spell out conditions for relations with Managua and plausible reasons should the deal be dishonored. Doing so could redeem past failures in the region, providing a bipartisan platform for his successor and peace for Nicaragua.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Bumps in Unemployment

U.S. unemployment bumped down a little in early spring, and now it has bumped back up a little, to 5.6 percent. That puts it back where it was in March. In political terms, that's odd, is good for the Republicans. It means that they can talk about the generally strong performance of the economy without setting off more ripples of anxiety about overheating and inflation.

Since monthly figures bounce around a lot, it is always useful to look at the year-to-year trends. Over the past year, the number of people employed in the United States has risen by 1.8 million. That is slightly, but only very slightly, less than the rate at which the economy has been generating jobs since the beginning of the decade.

Europeans profess astonishment at America's success in keeping employment expanding—38 million jobs over the past 20 years, a 50 percent increase despite oil crises, recessions, inflation and high interest rates. The unemployment rate in Western Europe is nearly twice as high as the U.S. rate. Why?

Two reasons explain most of it, and each is something of a political embarrassment. The West European economy is dominated by

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## AIDS: A Critical Element

The U.S. government's response to the AIDS epidemic still lacks a critical element: a law barring discrimination against those who carry the virus. Without such protection, people will fear being tested lest disclosure cost them jobs and housing. This plain truth has long stood some in the administration and Congress. Maybe they will bend to the force of the message argued by James Watkins, the retired admiral who chairs the presidential commission on acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Admiral Watkins took over a bucking commission on the verge of self-destruction. He has now produced what the administration has failed to achieve in five years: a national strategy to combat AIDS. It is not revolutionary; as he observes, he found surprising consensus on what needs to be done. But the White House has persistently ignored this consensus, preferring to emphasize testing as a means of control while ducking a federal anti-discrimination law.

What is needed, he argues cogently, is precisely the reverse. Federal protection against discrimination is the centerpiece of his policy. He seeks firm guarantees of confidentiality for test results, and he questions the worth of indiscriminately testing such groups as immigrants and prisoners. The administration's response to AIDS

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

## Blind Eye to the Boat People

Some Hong Kong legislators believe all Vietnamese refugees should be sent home. This would be unfair both to the refugees and to other first-asylum countries strained to accommodate refugee populations.

Thailand is also feeling the pinch. There are more than 13,000 Vietnamese in this country awaiting resettlement elsewhere. The influx—approximately 1,000 a month as of last December—has decreased sharply since a crackdown was launched against "economic migrants," those not fleeing their homelands for political reasons.

What would happen if Hong Kong closed its doors? The outflow of refugees from Vietnam would not cease. They would just go elsewhere. Boat people are a regional problem, and if one includes resettle countries in the equation (and one should), they are a worldwide problem. Refugees are no different from any other "shared" trouble, be it acid rain or drug traffickers, and a united front is the best way to effect a solution.

Hand must make a commitment for a moratorium on "organized illegal departures." Perhaps an incentive can be offered in

—Columnist Andrew J. Glass.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613295; Circulation, 612232; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Cemetery Rd, Singapore 0511. Tel: 77-7768. Telex: RS56928. Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glenc, 30 Gloucester Rd, Hong Kong. Tel: 5-8910616. Telex: 6170. Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKintosh, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel: 836-4902. Telex: 262009. Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauerbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt 12. Tel: 416721. Pres. U.S.: Michael Corry, 850 Third Ave, New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 753-3800. Telex: 477175. S.A. at capital: 1,200,000 F. RCS Nouv. 1226. Comptroller: Fortune No. 61337.

Editor de la publication: Walter N. Taylor.

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## Summit Theatrics Didn't End the Cold War

By Zbigniew Brzezinski

WASHINGTON — "The Cold War is over" — that cliché reverberated on the airwaves and found its way into countless editorials on the conclusion of the Moscow summit meeting. The historical accuracy of this assertion was matched by the intellectual acuity of the American journalists who shouted at the president: "Do you still think of Russia as the 'evil empire'?" Both reactions reflected the fact that the summit meeting was short on substance but long on symbolism. And symbolism is easier to manipulate, to exaggerate and to distort.

The hard facts are less sensational but, unfortunately, more enduring. The Cold War is not over, and the empire is still evil. President Reagan could have responded to the badgering by saying that the Russian people are not evil but that imperial power has been and is — and even in the Soviet Union many would have understood him and agreed with him. Instead, placed on the defensive and determined not to offend his hosts, he contributed to the impression that the past is truly past.

Alas, it is not so. The Cold War — by which has been meant the reality of a historically significant competition waged without a war — continues. The clash of philosophy and geopolitics has not been terminated. The issues that precipitated the post-World War II collision have not been resolved. The growing unrest in Eastern and Central Europe against the regimes imposed on that region by Stalin is but one manifestation of the unresolved past. And new theaters of conflict since have opened, in the Middle East-Gulf region and, increasingly, in Central America.

But the summit did underline two important changes in the character of the continuing Cold War. The first is that the West is now on the offensive ideologically and even politically. The cause of human rights, first raised high by President Carter, has put Soviet leaders on the defensive, and they have been forced gradually and grudgingly to make concessions. And their own need to reform the Stalinist system creates additional openings for those who seek more freedom, and Mr. Reagan was skillful in dramatizing the centrality of freedom in our age by his actions and words.

The president's meeting in Moscow with oppositionists and political victims was highly significant. It communicated to countless others that they are no longer alone and that even the Soviet regime no

longer dares to crush them. The comments on religion doubtless will echo within a Soviet Union increasingly aware that communism has turned the country into a spiritual wasteland. Dissent and religion have gained additional respectability, and that, too, puts the official ideology on the defensive.

More broadly, for the last 40 or so years, communism seemed to be on the historical offensive.

Today it is receding even within the sphere of its power. All the reforms and changes being discussed and occasionally implemented testify to the failure of the communist system, its inefficiency

and its nuclear deterrence as the basis for military stability in the Cold War.

That war has remained cold largely because of nuclear deterrence, and one is entitled to wonder whether the moment is ripe for the dismantling of that barrier to a more direct conflict. Denouncing nuclear weapons may be a popular sport, but in the absence of a grand political accommodation, the effect is to make a conventional war more feasible.

It would be better if such talk were linked more directly to concrete changes in Soviet military dispositions and budgeting. For all the talk about changed domestic priorities, Soviet defense spending remains extraordinarily high, at least 20 percent of the gross national product. I was struck that, in a recent interview with me published in the Soviet press, the Soviet side did not contest my use of that estimate. It surely would be in keeping with the present atmosphere and consistent with Mr. Gorbachev's emphasis on nuclear disarmament if that percentage were to be cut by at least half.

The festival of feigned friendship should, therefore, not make us lose sight of the fact that the Soviet Union remains a powerful military state. The evil empire is still evil.

and its basic misunderstanding of the impulses that guide human conduct. The result is a pervasive loss of historical optimism. The themes of the summit — even if the president was drawn into oversimplifying the Soviet reality and inadvertently contributing to an overly benign view of it — were far more compatible with Western notions than with the dogmas that have been institutionalized in the 70 years of the Soviet experience.

The summit meeting's second change in the character of the Cold War pertains to military stability. Fortunately, Mr. Reagan accepted the advice of those who had urged him not to sign with Mikhail Gorbachev any grandioses declarations or even a so-called provisional framework agreement on strategic arms reductions, since a formal signature would contribute to the mistaken impression that unresolved problems have somehow been solved. Still, the president's comments about the Rastafarian Saturday

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Branford Marsalis: Of Pride and Prejudice, Sting and Jazz

By Mike Zwerin  
*International Herald Tribune*PARIS — Branford Marsalis is working so much it's embarrassing. He's afraid his friends will get jealous if they know how busy he is. But it's not just for the money. To the consternation of his manager and record company, Marsalis accepts just about any job at any price if the music appeals to him. The reason he can afford such indulgence at the early age of 27 can be explained in one word — *Sting*.

When Police disbanded and its lead singer went out on his own in 1985 with jazz-oriented rock mate-

rial, he hired the best young jazz musicians he could find. Along with the keyboardist Kenny Barron, Marsalis became *Sting's* ensemble sine and featured soloist. Branford had already been a rising star with his trumpet brother Wynton and with Art Blakey and approval was anything but universal when *Sting* hired him away to become part of a black band working for a white rock star. He heard music like "selling out for the bread" and "back to the plantation."Since being featured with *Sting*, Marsalis has signed a multi-record contract with CBS, has played featured roles in two films and, as he puts it, "people know me as Branford." So it seemed like a step backward when he rejoined *Sting* on his current "Nothing Like the Sun" world tour and became a saxophone-playing sideman again.*"Sting* really wanted me to do this tour," Marsalis explained backstage at a sold-out *Bercy* sports arena last weekend. "And I'm not naive enough to think that all of a sudden people just started to appreciate my music. I'm perfectly aware of how selfless *Sting* was promoting us the way he did. Michael Jackson has a great band but you never hear one name mentioned in the show, nobody gets a spotlight but him. This is a very different kind of organization. My career took off after *Sting*. *Sting* it would have happened anyway, but nowhere near so fast. This tour is driving me crazy, but I owe him this."Marsalis projects contagious enthusiasm. He starts speaking in double-time and it's accelerando from there. He says what he thinks stops to reflect what it might imply. Then says "I don't care if it's printed" and goes ahead because it's important to him to say it. He has a pretty good idea who he is. When he dances with *Sting* on stage — a black jazz musician doing this has had nootations — he seems to be doing it because he likes to dance. He admits to being a ham.

"Everybody in my family is a ham. My son is a ham and he's only two and a half. I've never been nervous on stage or in front of a camera. A camera is only an inanimate object."

*"Sting*'s role in Spike Lee's movie "School Daze" is "typecasting." I read the script and laughed. I said, "You want to pay me to live in Atlanta for 10 weeks and do this? I play this witscracking student, which is just what I was like in school."The film got some negative reviews, which he attributes to a manifestation of anger on the part of white reviewers. The problem is that so many critics are not knowledgeable about black life. They never learned about that, they have no way to judge it, it frustrates them. Like there are never any commercials with black guys combing their hair on television. When we first joined his band, *Sting* used to watch us comb our hair like it was some sort of magic act. "Darn! So that's how they do it!"*"Sting* has been a lot of *Sting*-bashing going on ever since we started. He starts speaking in double-time and it's accelerando from there. He says what he thinks stops to reflect what it might imply. Then says "I don't care if it's printed" and goes ahead because it's important to him to say it. He has a pretty good idea who he is. When he dances with *Sting* on stage — a black jazz musician doing this has had nootations — he seems to be doing it because he likes to dance. He admits to being a ham.

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# Greece's New Reckoning

## IN THE NEWS

### Jan. 30: Ozal, Papandreu Meet in Switzerland

Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece met at Davos, Switzerland, in the first face-to-face encounter between Greek and Turkish heads of government in 10 years. They discussed differences over the Aegean and established two high-level committees to discuss political problems and boost economic cooperation.

### March 4: 2 Leaders Issue

#### A Joint Declaration

The Greek and Turkish prime ministers issued a joint declaration announcing moves to settle differences on issues such as the fate of missing persons in Cyprus and Greek property seized by Turkey. The declaration followed talks at the end of a NATO summit meeting in Brussels.

### April 15: Greece Says

#### U.S. Bases Talk

Greece blames the United States for the lack of progress in negotiations to reach a new accord on the U.S. bases in Greece. The present one expires in December. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu has said that a new accord must be tied to progress on Greek-Turkish disputes over the Aegean Sea and over Cyprus.

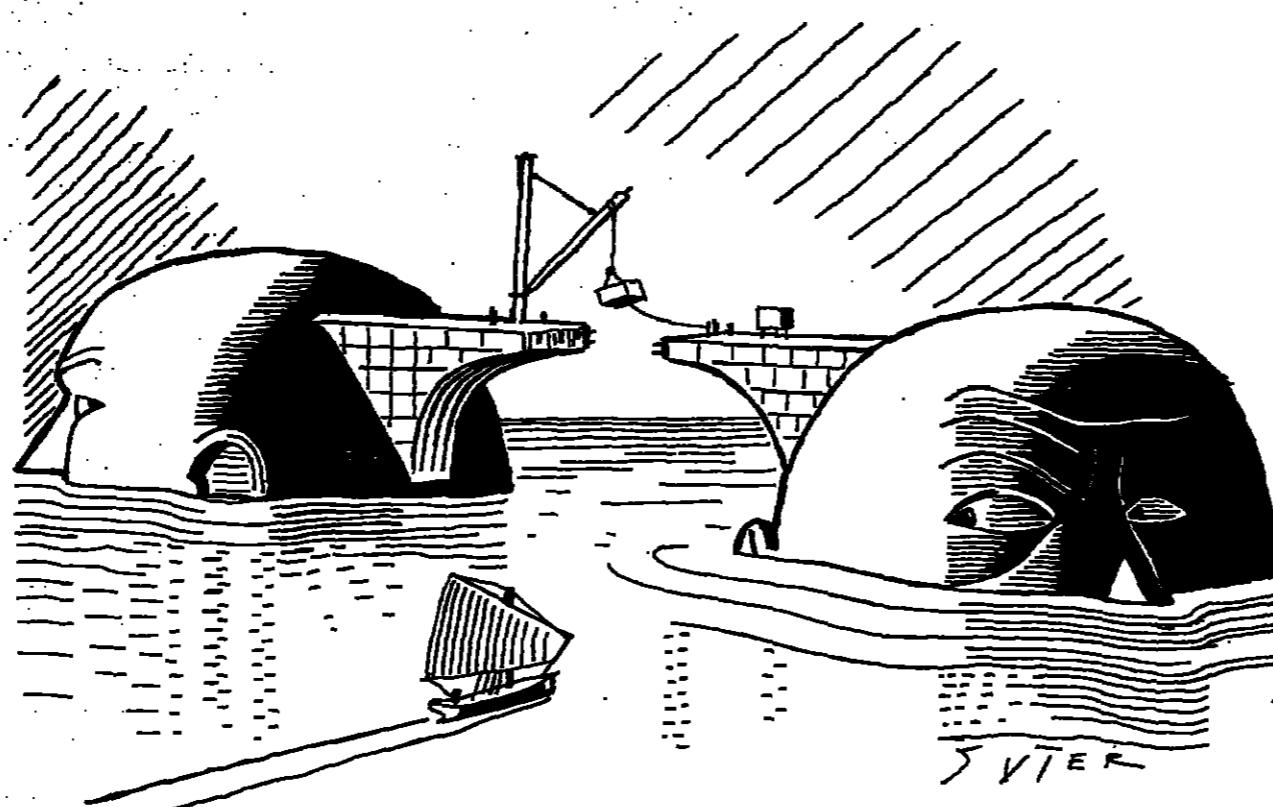
### May 27: Foreign Ministers Hold Talks in Athens

The Greek and Turkish foreign ministers and three days of talks in Athens without touching on the issues of the Aegean Sea and Cyprus. They also pledged to work toward agreements on trade, industry and tourism.

### June 6: Strike Wave

#### Spreads Across Greece

Army trucks are brought in to provide transportation after bus and taxi drivers launched a 48-hour nationwide strike over higher wages and improved working conditions. Social security doctors began a five-day strike, and a teachers' strike entered its third week after weekend talks with the government failed to satisfy demands.



## Capitalizing on the 'Davos Spirit'

By Carol Reed

**A**THENS — When Turgut Ozal starts an official visit to Athens on Monday, it will be the first by a Turkish prime minister in 36 years.

It sets an important milestone in a new Greek-Turkish rapprochement launched in January after decades of tension between the two neighbors and wary North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies.

The talks, which are to last until Wednesday, are expected to be dominated by the emotional issue of Cyprus's 14-year division. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu said he intended to discuss the "essential requisites" of removing 30,000-35,000 Turkish occupation troops and another 65,000 recent Turkish settlers from northern Cyprus.

While Mr. Ozal initially shied away from discussing Cyprus, he recently told Turkish journalists: "If Mr. Papandreu brings up the Cyprus issue, I will discuss it.... We will hear his view and tell him ours."

Mr. Ozal and Mr. Papandreu met on Jan. 31 at the annual World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, and started the first real communication between the two rivals in nearly a decade.

Although they had been photographed shaking hands at an earlier Davos meeting in 1986, this time they got down to talking after a near brush with war in March 1987 over disputed oil drilling rights in the northern Aegean Sea.

They met again in Brussels in March when they agreed to set up a telephone hot line and to meet once a year.

Mr. Papandreu asserted that the Aegean crisis had not been "theater" and had played a catalytic role in bringing them together. In ensuing months, the two men exchanged several written messages to defuse the tension that almost had led to a naval conflict. The result was the Davos meeting and a commitment to what Mr. Papandreu called a "no war" policy with "no guarantees."

While Mr. Ozal, who repeatedly had said he was willing to meet with Mr. Papandreu

"anywhere, anytime," is largely credited with cooling the atmosphere, the Greek prime minister sought to build on it by sending a message of congratulations to the Turkish leader when he won parliamentary elections in December in which he hailed "our personal communication."

Since January, Greek politics have been dominated by political and economic meetings, new accords, optimism and, recently, some disappointment with the process of hammering out solutions to a tangled web of old problems ranging from relatively easy issues such as *vissas* to more complex ones like delineation of the Aegean seabed and Cyprus.

Greek conservative opposition leaders accuse Mr. Papandreu's ruling Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement, or PASOK, of going into the Davos meetings with no preparation. Stephanos Manos, a leader of the opposition New Democracy Party, said: "I haven't found a single guy in the Foreign Ministry who made

Continued on page 11

*An Upbeat Mood*

## After Volatile Years, Athens Seeks Positive International Role

By Giles Merritt

**A**THENS — The expensive boutiques of the Kolonaki district of Athens nestled at the foot of Mount Lycabettus are not the best guide to the true state of the Greek economy, as they are a good barometer of the mood of Greece.

Greece's economic position remains precarious by most Western European standards. Yet there is an upbeat mood these days, as evidenced by the profusion of high fashion, costly jewelry and gleaming limousines on display in the heart of Athens. Tourism still underpins the national economy, so to some extent Greece's status continues to be that of a playground for northern Europe and America.

But a third of the 10 million population now lives in the capital, and Athens has the prosperous appearance of any other major European city.

There is a palpable feeling that despite the difficult times Greece has lived through during the 1980s, now the country is on the upswing. Democracy is once again stable and assured in its native land, and the time of the Colonels' dictatorship that endured from 1967 to 1974 is these days a fading memory.

The self-confidence of Greeks today is particularly evident in the country's foreign relationships. External affairs are of key importance to Greece, both politically and economically. Greece relies heavily on financial assistance from Europe and the United States and on domestic investment to fuel its industrialization. It also likes to see itself as the political hub of, and spokesman for, the Eastern Mediterranean and for the poorer "South" of the 12-nation European Community.

The government believes that Europe should not cede the major policy initiatives in the Mediterranean to the United States, and that instead the EC should play a much more coherent role in the Mediterranean. This view of itself as the active ingredient in the Mediterranean region's political processes may help to account for an assertiveness that can border on

brashness in Greece's dealings with the other members of the EC and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The country's relations with the United States are arguably more volatile still. They go a good deal deeper than Greece's refusal to forget the U.S. "betrayal" of standing by when Turkish troops invaded Cyprus in 1974. It is an enormously complicated relationship, not least because the Greek-American population in the United States of some 4 million people means that one Greek family in three has an American branch.

"Dukakis fever" is sweeping the country, and for many Greeks it is as if Michael S. Dukakis has already won the race to the White House. Meanwhile, the uncertain future of the four major U.S. military bases in Greece is due to be settled before the end of 1988, and any anti-Americanism the Greek authorities may feel has to be tempered by the knowledge that, to the Greek people, the United States is not a foreign country like any other.

Greece's greater self-confidence in international affairs is a reflection of its more constructive role. The country has seven and a half years of EC membership behind it and, on July 1, will take over the revolving six-month presidency of the EC's Council of Ministers. The present government's early doubts about EC

Continued on page 12

# GREECE: A COUNTRY WITH POTENTIAL

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refinery products, ship building and repairs, pleasure crafts, medical and dental machinery, software etc.

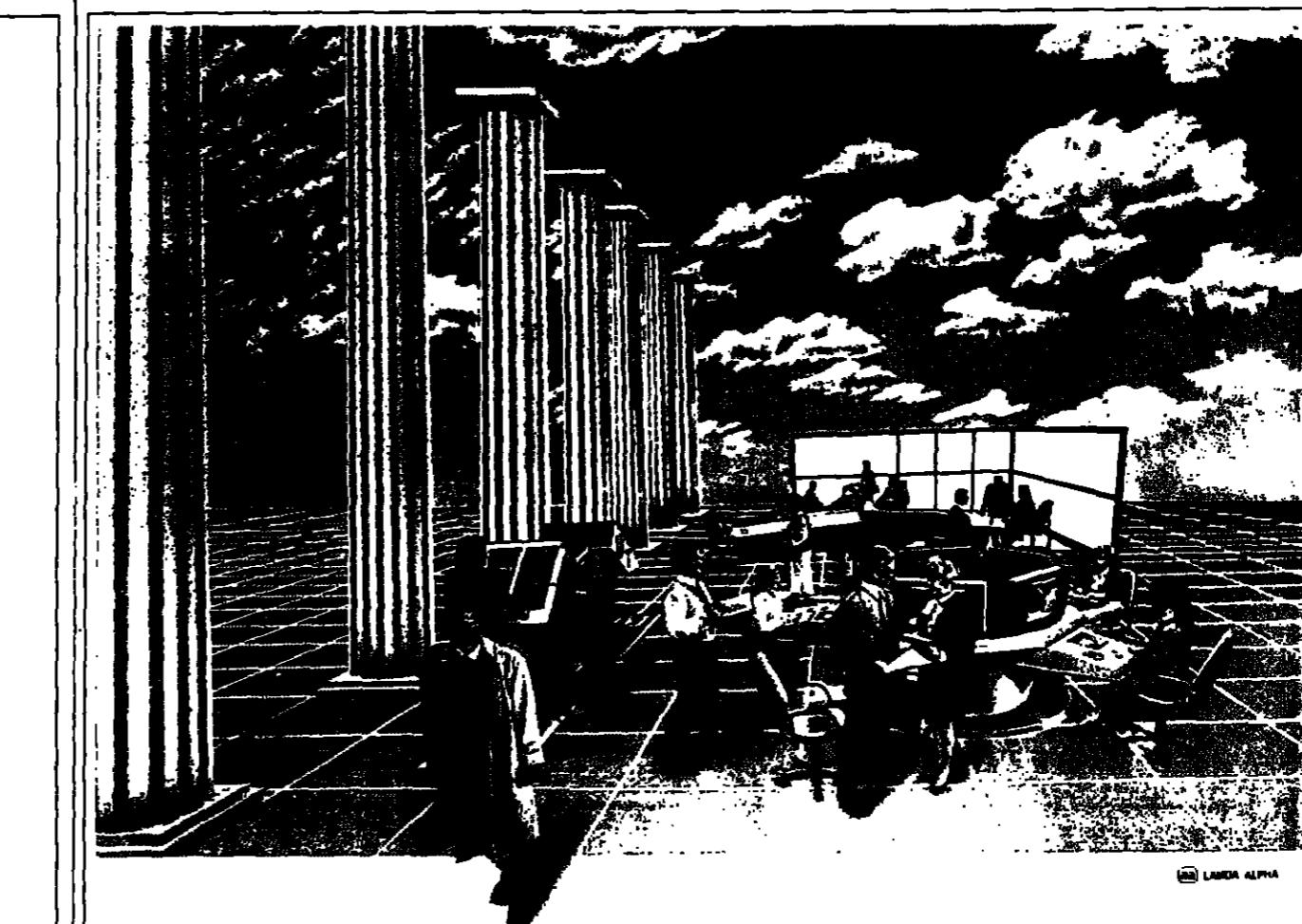
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### NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE

National bank of Greece is among the 100 largest banks in the world

## Once Stormy EC Ties Enter Calmer Era

By Giles Merritt

**A**THENS — The pros and cons of belonging to the European Community can have been debated in few member countries with the same fury and passion as in Greece. In the years since Greece joined on Jan. 1, 1981, its relationship with the rest of the community has often been stormy and controversial.

The PASOK socialist government that came to power in October of that year was at first vehemently opposed to EC membership. In opposition, it had threatened to take the country out of the community within a matter of months should it win at the polls. Then, the new prime minister, Andreas Papandreou, promised a referendum to enable the Greek people to decide the question.

That referendum has never been held, and for some years now has been something the government would clearly prefer to be forgotten. PASOK's change of heart reflects the realities of being in government, and also the pressures for staying in that were exerted from within Greece.

The business and financial community soon made it clear to the new government that to leave the EC would be a backward step that might do great damage to the economic and political fabric of the country. It also became evident that there was considerable popular support among Greeks for the idea of being "in Europe."



Lottery tickets on sale in Athens.

He has in mind the cross-border partnerships and joint ventures that stem from being in the EC, and also the stimulus of foreign competition on Greece's previously protected and inefficient industries.

In static terms, it is certainly true to say that foreign competitors from elsewhere in Europe have made heavy inroads into the Greek market. The cost of these rising imports has easily outstripped the financial receipts from the EC that Greece now enjoys. Bank of Greece statistics show that since 1980 import penetration of the market for manufactured goods has gone from about 24 percent to 35 percent. "and this trend should be expected to continue over the

coming years, even though at a slower pace," adds the central bank.

On the dynamic front, two clear advantages have emerged.

In the first place, Greece's exports have begun to show a healthy increase. Between 1985 and 1987 they rose 46.5 percent, and so caught up and overtook imports which grew by 38.5 percent in that period.

The second improvement is the inflow of private capital and new investment spending. Last year, private capital inflows reached \$1.7 billion, up from \$800 million in 1986, and investment in physical assets doubled to \$300 million from \$150 million the year before.

## 1992 Provokes Fears

**A**THENS — While Western Europe is hurrying toward the completion of the European Community's internal market, Greece seems to be languishing on the fringes.

Greece has been a member of the community since Jan. 1, 1981, but still lags far behind the economic development of most of its partners. Closing that gap between now and 1992 appears to be a real long shot. "We weren't prepared for 1981 and we won't be prepared for 1992," said Panayote Dimitras, an Athens-based politician.

Greek businessmen have been critical of Greece's limited attention so far to the unified market. "The deadline may be 1992," said the spokesman for a large oil company, "but we won't be aware of it until 1993."

Even leading businessmen and politicians are just beginning to see the dangers of not being ready to implement the Single European Act. So far, the prevailing reaction is fear, but little real action.

Stephanos Manos, a leader of the conservative opposition party, remarked: "Going around Greece, I sense a sort of metaphysical fear of 1992. In a farming district, I was told Germans would buy all our productive land and outproduce the Greeks. In Athens, captains of industry are scared their businesses will be taken over."

The Greek economy could very well become "leaner and meaner," as one Greek business leader put it.

The economy is bottom-heavy — most businesses are family-owned and have 10 or fewer employees.

Dimitris Marinopoulos, head of one of Greece's largest pharmaceutical companies,

foresees many companies disappearing, either going out of business under the weight of competition or being bought out by foreign companies.

This has already begun. In May, the giant Nestlé company bought out Pavides Chocolate Factory S.A. of Athens, one of Greece's biggest chocolate producers.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou acknowledged that "the restructuring of the Greek economy progressed very little during the initial [five-year transitional] period of accession." In May, he urged industrialists to "exploit to the largest possible extent the grace period before the 1992 community integration." He added, "Made in Greece" should become a title of honor for Greek producers.

Mr. Papandreou promised that the government would "seek to prevent a European Community infiltration into the Greek economy before the integration of the internal market." This, he said, will be done through government investment projects and through incentives to improve Greece's relatively poor standards of productivity and quality.

Most commentators, though, say the bulk of investment will come from private initiative.

And the big investors are talking tourism. This sector is already Greece's chief foreign exchange earner after direct exports. The Helmsley-Spear group of New York developers, for example, just announced a \$100 million, 2,000-bed tourist complex on Mykonos. Greece's real role after 1992 may be as the Florida of Europe. The next five years will tell.

Carol Reed

### Deficits Persist

## Economy Begins Realignment

By Carol Reed

**A**THENS — After a two-year program aimed at stabilization, the Greek economy is beginning to realign itself, with most of the major indicators on the mend. The trade and public deficits, however, continue to persist, climbing to new highs every month.

After the belt-tightening program, officials will be addressing both deficit problems with supply-side solutions. They predict improvement on nearly all fronts. Private-sector spokesmen agree but think the bureaucrats are moving "at a snail's pace."

The government is trying to tackle the \$6.94 billion trade deficit this year with a big push to lure private investment. It is a move that inspires bemused grins among Greek industrialists who have accused the ruling Socialists in Athens of anti-private investment behavior since they came to power in October 1981. "Reality seems to have caught up with us," one said.

The aim is to create strong export growth to counteract an expected increase in imports and, thus, improve the trade deficit. Record trade deficits hardly seem to preoccupy economic policy-makers. Such deficits "may be disappointing, but not alarming," said Efstathios Papageorgiou, deputy governor of the Bank of Greece.

The deficits are seen as a by-product of the government's decision to concentrate more on reducing inflation.

"There are policy trade-offs," explained a Western analyst. "The government has decided that inflation is the No. 1 target. They can't take vigorous action now toward establishing a [export-enhancing] weaker drachma, because that would hike inflation almost immediately."

The drachma depreciated only 8.1 percent in 1987, slowing considerably from an overall rate of 11.5 percent in 1986.

"If we wanted a more substantial industrial base, we should depreciate more, but rapid depreciation is not justified with such a big services sector," Mr. Papageorgiou said.

Services, producing 57 percent of gross national product, are by far the largest sector of the economy, which was built in the 1960s and 1970s on tourism and shipping.

The public deficit, a reflection of the huge state sector's swollen employment rolls and large borrowing requirements, is a hotter issue for a Socialist government. Wholesale dismissals are politically out of the question. So the solution, this year at least, is to increase tax collections in a society where tax evasion is widespread. Greece's extraordinarily large self-employed population has become expert at avoiding taxation. Greeks are even finding ways around value-added tax, introduced in January 1987, although it requires receipts for the first time. However, new personal income tax reforms are expected to increase tax revenue beginning next year.

The government's new expansionary policy is being based on the successes of the 1986-1987 stabilization measures, which centered on cutting major deficits by virtually freezing wage controls, introducing a series of bank liberalization measures and bringing external borrowing down.

The current account deficit, which reached \$3.3 billion in 1985, fell in 1987 to \$1.296 billion. At the same time, because of increased private-sector confidence in government economic measures, Greeks abroad increased by 8.1 percent their bank deposits, real estate purchases and other autonomous capital inflows. Such inflows, after a lull in the mid-1980s, again more than covered the current account deficit. Net official borrowing was only \$778 million, which contributed to a tripling of official reserves from 1985 to 1987.

The fall in the current account deficit resulted from invisible payments building up a surplus faster than exports, and imports created a trade deficit.

Invisible receipts increased 30.4 percent, to \$8.5 billion. Tourism alone, with \$2.2 billion, accounted for 52 percent of total invisible payments and covered better than half of the trade deficit.

An estimated \$1.5 million tourist will visit Greece in 1988, including more than 360,000 American tourists despite a U.S. advisory warning of travel through Athens airport following a TWA hijacking in June 1985.

A rebound in shipping boosted shipping

receipts 20 percent to \$1.2 billion. Also important among invisibles were \$1.67 billion transfers from the European Community, which since Greece's accession on Jan. 1, 1981, has been contributing millions in agricultural subsidies and regional development and aid funds. The EC will also contribute 2 billion ECU over seven years for private investment in economically depressed areas of Greece under the Integrated Mediterranean Program.

The less encouraging trade figures show Greece's relatively small industrial base, which accounts for only 19 percent of GNP, low competitiveness compared to other European products and increased penetration of EEC products. While exports increased 24.4 percent, totaling \$5.6 billion, imports grew only 2 percent but totaled more than double the value of exports, or \$12.54 billion.

Stelios Argyros, the new president of the Greek Federation of Industrialists, said the lack of competitiveness is the chief cause of relatively poor export performance. There is a big need to upgrade productivity — now at 46 percent of the level of Greece's northern European partners — and to improve the shoddy product quality.

"Competitiveness would push up exports and wouldn't leave the market open to imports, especially from the EC," Mr. Argyros said.

Inflation, one of the major targets, dropped from an average annual rate of 23 percent in 1986 to 16.4 percent in 1987. Inflation was fall in 1988 to 12 percent, according to EC estimates. But, as one analyst, Panayote Dimitras, said: "This is not enough. Even 8 percent would be high when other European countries have 3-4 percent." Greek inflation persists more than three times the average EC rate.

In parallel, the inflation-fueling public deficit showed some improvement in 1987 as a percentage of GDP. The net public sector borrowing requirement fell to 15.3 percent of GDP against 14 percent in 1986 and 17.1 percent in 1985. But in sheer volume, the public-sector deficit doubled from \$557 million in 1986 to \$1,154 million in 1987. This mainly due to drops in tax collections, the rise in crude oil prices and increased government transfers to the struggling national Social Security Fund.

Exacerbating the public deficit is the cost of about 45 government-subsidized "problem companies," kept alive to preserve thousands of jobs "at any cost," Mr. Argyros said.

Some of these companies, including the less profitable nickel-maker Laron S.A., may be auctioned and the government "still doesn't really know what to do," Mr. Argyros said.

Investment has become something of a salvation of the economy in the coming year.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's speech last month said economic policy in 1988 would be "particularly cautious ... while impressive targets as regards employment, production and income." He said economic development would be aimed at accelerating private investments.

Greek private enterprise, following economic profits in 1986 and 1987 and with the expectation of more in 1988, has already started to invest. The private Institute of Economic and Industrial Research estimates that investment by existing private Greek industries will increase in 1988 by about 60 percent.

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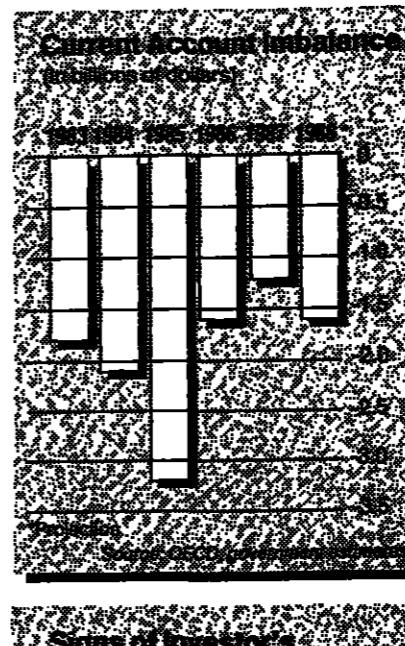
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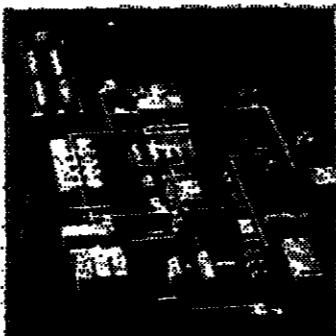
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## ETBA'S DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

**Alumina Plant**  
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**Maritime Industrial Area**  
(Greek Initiative: MA.VILPE)  
□ Estimated total cost: \$ 50 million approximately.

□ Following the competition for tenders in 1986 for the establishment of the MA.VILPE, at Palaiofali near Astakos in the District of Acharnai, ETBA proceeded with the immediate realisation of this project. Work on the maritime infrastructure started in the spring of 1987 whilst the gradual installation of the private investors is expected to commence at the end of 1988.

**Unit for the production of potassium sulphate**  
Estimated cost of the first stage of this project: \$ 7 million.



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begin. In May, he  
the joke goes in Athens, that they  
are interchangeable: after the next  
elections the United States will have a Greek  
president — Michael S. Dukakis, the son of  
Greek immigrants — and Greece's president  
will be American.

To American ears, this is a sly dig at Prime  
Minister Andreas Papandreu's assertive  
American wife, his background as head of the  
economic department at the University of  
California at Berkeley, and at his long delay in  
fulfilling campaign promises to evict four big  
U.S. military bases. To the Greeks, however, it  
is a warning. Mr. Papandreu cannot look pro-  
American if he wants to avoid being ousted  
from his powerful job and kicked upstairs to  
the largely ceremonial presidency.

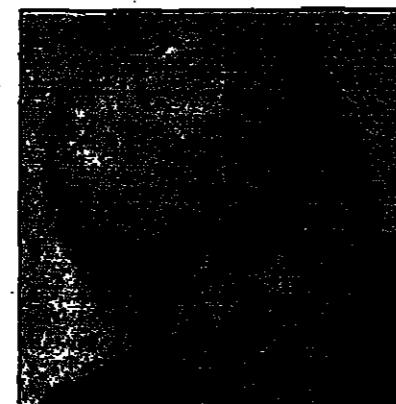
Greek-American relations have never been  
simple. Mr. Papandreu was elected with  
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because he vowed to leave the North Atlantic  
Treaty Organization and to shut down the U.S.  
bases. But he has instead strengthened NATO  
and, in 1983, he extended the pact that  
keeps the bases operating for five years.

He brought Athens audiences to frenzies of  
anti-Turkish feeling with his saber-rattling  
speeches against Ankara, and his claim to  
heavy U.S. aid brings on that adversarial relationship.  
But he has stunned his own bureaucrats  
and upended the entire structure of  
Greek foreign policy by opening direct talks  
with Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey.

"Things are moving fast, but it's hard to tell  
which direction," one Greek diplomat said  
recently. In Greece, ambiguity is just another  
classic art.

That makes things hard for U.S. diplomats,  
who say they want simply to end Greek-Turkish  
antagonism to strengthen NATO, of which  
both are members. Yet the perceived threat  
from Turkey is Mr. Papandreu's main argument  
for keeping the U.S. bases before his  
leftist critics.

As Mr. Papandreu gears up for elections in  
June 1989, his credibility is under fire from the  
anti-American left and from the broad anti-



Prime Minister Papandreu

bases agreement also would signal that Greece  
is a stable place for new investment, an image  
that Mr. Papandreu badly wants to project.

To the Americans, the four bases are a  
multibillion dollar investment, and two are  
crucial to U.S. strategic planning: Souda, on  
Crete, which can shelter the entire Sixth Fleet,  
and Nea Makri at Marathon, a pivotal submarine  
communications setup. Moving them even to  
nearby Turkey would be staggeringly expensive — the Pentagon is not saying how expensive — and Defense Department officials say,  
they would lose some effectiveness.

The energetic Greek-American community  
is another factor. Over State Department op-  
position it has pummeled Congress into pro-  
viding \$7 million to Greece for every \$10 that  
goes to Turkey, a ratio that greatly favors  
Greece's much smaller economy. As tensions  
lessen with Turkey, that proportion will be  
harder to justify.

But the Greek left says the aid is not worth  
the risk of being subjected to capricious U.S.  
politics. When the State Department warned  
U.S. vacationers away from Athens Airport in  
1985 after two terrorist incidents originated  
there, Greece lost an estimated \$700 million in  
tourist income, and diplomats estimate that  
"hundreds" of business deals were lost.

Now the airport is regarded as one of the  
most secure in Europe, but the Greek govern-  
ment remains bitter over the incident — and  
nervous. Will U.S. negotiators play "the terrorist  
card" to threaten Greece into renewing the  
bases agreement?

Greece still refuses to point the finger at  
nations that Washington says are proven  
sources of terrorism, one State Department  
official said, "but nobody is calculating that"  
as a factor in the bases talks.

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## Greece Persists to Call on U.K. For the Return of Elgin Marbles

By Barry James

**P**ARIS — At the time, some saw it as a kind of divine retribution that after he had stripped the marble carvings from the Parthenon, Lord Elgin lost his nose.

"Noseless himself," wrote Lord Byron in reference to Lord Elgin's disfigurement, "he brings here noseless blocks, to show what has done and what the pox."

Thomas Bruce, the seventh Earl of Elgin, was the British ambassador to Constantinople between 1799 and 1803. There, he used his influence to obtain a *firman*, an official document ordering Turkish officials in Athens not to hinder his workers "from taking away any pieces of stones with inscriptions or figures."

By the time they had finished, Lord Elgin's men had removed nearly half the original 524 feet (156 meters) of the Parthenon frieze, 14 of the 92 metopes on the entablature, and 17 of the monumental figures on the pediments.

Lord Elgin argued that rival French treasure seekers, *litho* burners and *curio* hunters would have taken the marbles had he not. He also said that the building, which had already been damaged by iconoclasts and the explosion of a gunpowder store, risked being destroyed by Turkish occupiers, who had built a mosque in the lee of its remaining columns.

Lord Elgin's artistic adviser, a Neapolitan painter named Giovanni Battista Lusieri, acquired a number of other important pieces from the Acropolis, including one of the four caryatids and a column from the Erechtheum and four slabs of the frieze of the Temple of Victory.

The removal of the statuary was seen as a hateful action by the subjugated Greeks and was widely questioned at the time in England. The despoliation, said Byron in *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, had taken away "what Goth, and Turk and Time hath spared" and had dishonored Britain by removing "the last poor plumper from a bleeding land."

Lord Elgin himself was impoverished by the expense of acquiring, shipping and storing the marbles, and after a parliamentary debate in which the propriety of his action was questioned, he was allowed to sell them to the nation in 1816 for £35,000. Lord Elgin claimed he had suffered a huge loss.

The sculptures were immediately transferred to the British Museum, where they still remain and, where, says Melina Mercouri, the Greek minister of culture, "they do not belong."

The Greek government's demand for the return of the marbles has fallen on deaf ears in the present Conservative government in Britain. And the British Museum will not hear of handing back its most important treasure. Its trustees say that to do so would "establish a precedent for the piecemeal dismemberment of collections which recognize no arbitrary boundaries of time and place."

Besides, museum officials ask, echoing the ear himself, would the marbles have survived at all had Lord Elgin left them in Athens?

But as in the early 19th century, some people



Photograph/The British Museum

*Pantheon frieze brought to England by Lord Elgin (above right, in a drawing in the British Museum); above, horsemen of the west frieze; right, sacrificial victim in the south frieze.*

Britain continue to believe that the marbles belong in Greece. A committee has been formed for the restitution of the sculptures.

And Miss Mercouri has several allies among the opposition Labor Party, including the party leader, Neil Kinnock. On a visit to Athens several years ago, Mr. Kinnock pledged that if he became prime minister his government would legislate to return the marbles. The Parthenon without them, he said, is like a smile without teeth.

This was artistic license since there is no thought of putting the sculptures back on the Parthenon. They would rapidly deteriorate in the corrosive pollution of Athens.

Like other works of sculpture, the remaining three caryatids holding up the portico of the Erechtheum had to be removed several years ago and replaced with copies because of atmospheric damage. The statues are now displayed along with other works of art from the Acropolis in a small museum behind the Parthenon.

To house these treasures better and to relieve overcrowding, the government plans to build a museum at the foot of the Acropolis on the site of an old gendarmerie barracks.

As part of an effort to raise the \$20 million cost of the building, Miss Mercouri's ministry is organizing a gala concert called "The Stars Shine for the Acropolis." The concert, featuring dancers from the New York City Ballet, the American Ballet Theater and the Paris Opéra accompanied by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra of London, will be held on Aug. 3, in the 6,000-seat amphitheater of Herod Atticus on the slopes of the Acropolis.

Miss Mercouri dismisses the arguments for keeping the marbles in London. She promises



they would be as well preserved in the new Acropolis museum as in the British Museum. And she says that Greece is not trying to set a precedent for the return of works of art but to recover an intimate part of its heritage.

"We don't want to take back all the treasures we have in all the museums," she once told this reporter. "We want back this unique example of European civilization, which was torn down and destroyed with horror and without dignity. For this monument, people died in Greece."

The Parthenon, whose massive doric trunks still dominate modern Athens, is the most spectacular result of a building 2,400 years ago under the rule of Pericles. The Athenians appropriated a Greek fund raised to fight the Persians and, according to Thucydides (the general, not the historian), set out to "wantonlavish" wealth on their city, "to gild her all over, and to adorn and set her forth as if she were some vain woman, hung around with precious stones and statues and temples."

The return of the marbles is a subject "that



will be high on the agenda for an incoming Labor government," according to Mark Fisher, the opposition party's spokesman on culture.

Mr. Fisher said in a telephone interview that the British Museum has looked after the marbles well and displayed them well, "but this subject goes far beyond the amorous prop of any one museum. This is a major international cultural issue and ought to be tackled on that level."

No matter how long it takes, however, Miss Mercouri says she is as confident the Parthenon marbles will one day return to Greece as she was once confident the Colonels' junta would be overthrown — so confident, in fact, that a room in the new Acropolis museum will be left empty to receive them.

**BARRY JAMES** is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

## Seeking a New Role

Continued from page 9

membership are quite forgotten. In their place is the enthusiasm of the converted.

When Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement, or PASOK, came to power in October 1981, just 10 months after the country joined the EC, the new government promised that both EC and NATO membership would be submitted to a popular referendum. On the international stage and at home, Mr. Papandreou made it abundantly clear that newly-socialist Greece mistrusted many of the values of the EC and NATO. Since then Greeks have themselves made plain their support for community membership and PASOK has quietly buried any misgivings it had about the EC or NATO.

The threat of withdrawal from NATO was in any case never very credible, for that would leave neighboring Turkey inside the alliance and, if anything, strengthened Greece's ceaseless preoccupation is its dispute with Turkey over the Cyprus question and various territorial squabbles, and that strongly colors Athens' attitude to last year's Turkish application for its 25-year association accord with the EC to be upgraded to full membership.

But Greece has not made the mistake of openly opposing the Turkish bid to join the community. Mr. Papandreou clarified his position on May 20 when he said Greece would support Turkey's application if a satisfactory solution were found to the Cyprus problem.

By that he meant the withdrawal of all the Turkish troops there.

It is, meanwhile, anyone's guess whether the Greek-Turkish rapprochement that followed the personal breakthrough achieved early this year in Davos, Switzerland, by Mr. Papandreou and his Turkish counterpart, Turgut Ozal, will be durable.

"There definitely is a political process under way," is the cautious comment of Yannis Kapisis, alternate minister for foreign affairs, "but it is to be neither under nor overestimated." In any case, the Turkish-Greek relationship has, despite the on-off quality of the "Spirit of Davos," definitely improved since the moment in spring 1987 when both countries' navies found themselves on the brink of armed conflict.

Greece is much less prickly than in the early years of the socialist government. It no longer appears so determined to embarrass its fellow Europeans. The days are now long past when Greece seemed to use its EC membership chiefly to register its dissent from prevailing Western European opinions on foreign policy issues.

On a variety of cases relating to Arab terrorism, martial law in Poland, the Soviet downing of the Korean Airline Flight KAL 007, Greece appeared to delight in being the odd man out and refusing to join in the general condemnation. Among its European partners the rueful joke was that the EC had married Constantine Caramanlis, the then leader of the conservative New Democracy Party, but woke up in bed alongside Mr. Papandreou.

Greeks used to think their national prerogatives would be jeopardized by Community membership," explains Theodore Pangalos, the deputy foreign minister. "But now they can

see they are in fact strengthened." Thus, when it comes to European integration, the whole mood of the government has swung sharply around. In many countries such a shift might be seen as a politically embarrassing U-turn.

But, perhaps because Greece is such a highly politicized society where politics is the national sport, the change seems to be widely accepted as part of an evolutionary process in which a government moves from ideological dogmatism to a more mature pragmatism.

The PASOK government's EC presidency looks set to be a milestone in the Europeanization of Greece. It has prepared an "Action Plan" that skilfully combines its own commitment to greater emphasis of Mediterranean issues with the foreign trade and internal market priorities of its larger EC partners. It is particularly keen to reactivate the Mediterranean Working Party, which lapsed some seven years ago to formulate EC policy positions on geopolitical questions and on such matters as pollution control.

The Greek program also reflects the fact that, for all its shifts, Mr. Papandreou's government remains determinedly socialist. It lays heavy emphasis on increasing economic cooperation with Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, and also will press, Mr. Pangalos said, for "some kind of political cooperation" between the EC and the Soviet Union. Another major element is to give a "social character" to the EC's drive to create a genuinely single internal market by 1992.

Greece's greater enthusiasm for Europe also reflects an appreciation of the financial benefits that go with EC membership. Thanks to Mr. Papandreou's dogged tactics — he threatened to block Spain and Portugal from joining in 1986 unless he got his way — Greece now receives around \$1.5 billion a year in various transfers from Brussels.

Vassilis Kontoyiannopoulos, a spokesman for the New Democracy Party, charged that Greece would be bankrupt were it not for EC funds.

The Greek economy in fact looks rather healthier than before, thanks to a two-year austerity program.

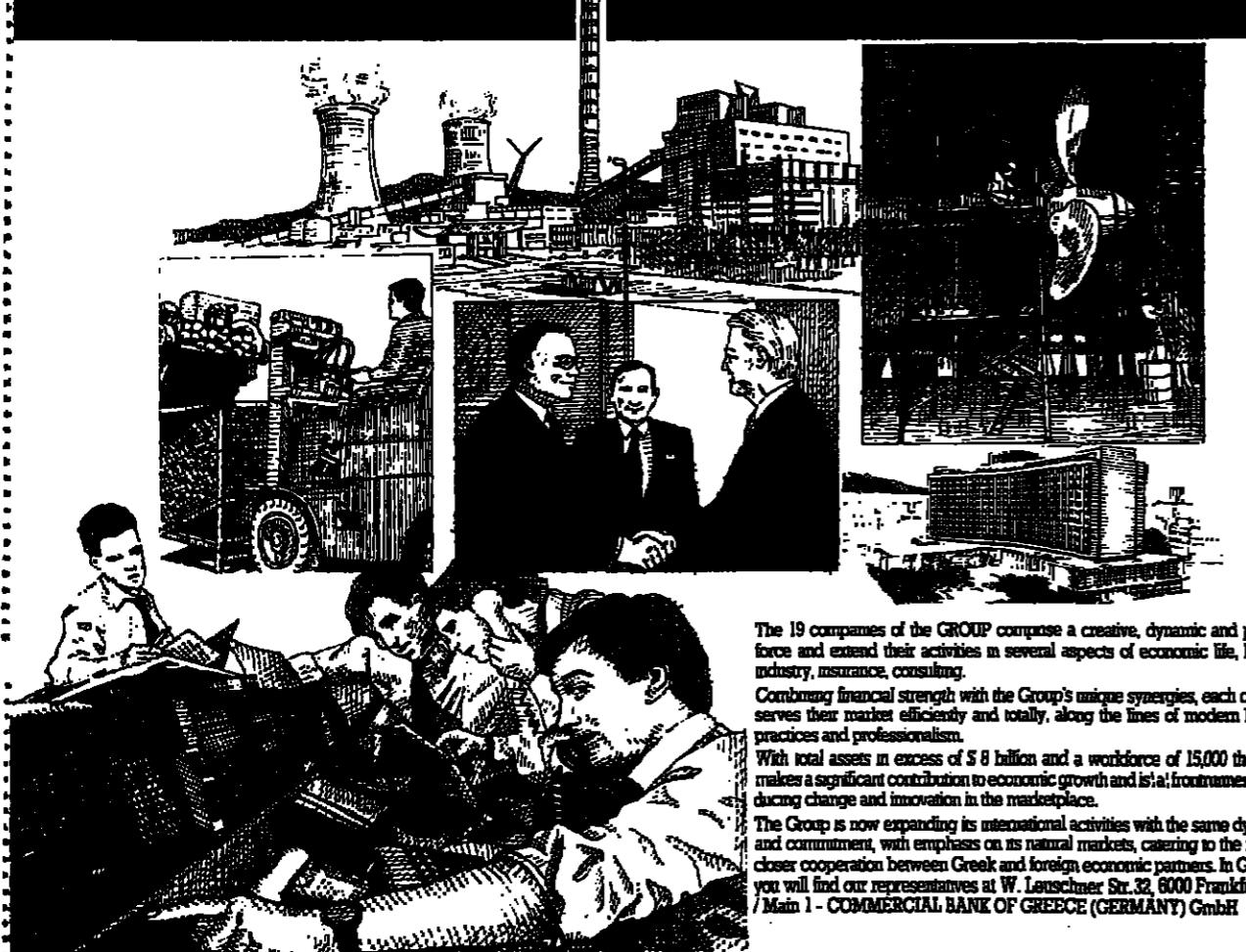
Inflation is now down to 13 percent from 25 percent in 1985, and the balance of payments deficit has improved significantly. Although the trade deficit widened by 22 percent to almost \$7 billion, invisible receipts from tourism and inward investment soared. The current account deficit for 1987 was down to \$1.3 billion from \$3.3 billion at the start of the austerity measures in 1985, so instead of rising at 10 percent of gross domestic product was down to 2.5 percent of GDP.

For all its economic tribulations, PASOK may yet win a third four-year term at the mid-1989 general elections. In June 1985 it won 46 percent of the vote, down only 2 points from the vote that originally brought it to power. The New Democracy Party's internal rifts are sappling its support, and opinion polls suggest that PASOK could be returned once more.

The Papandreou government today has established feel to it. It has come a long way from its doctrinaire beginnings.

**GILES MERRITT** is a journalist based in Brussels.

# THE GREEK FORCE



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## \*\* BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Tate Sells Portion of Staley to Sysco

*United Press International*  
CHICAGO — Tate & Lyle PLC announced Monday that its Staley Continental Inc. subsidiary had signed a definitive agreement to sell its food-service distribution and manufacturing business to Sysco Corp. for \$700 million in cash.

Tate & Lyle, a large British sugar refiner, had announced its intention to sell Staley's food-service operation when it made its tender offer for Staley on April 8. The \$1.5 billion merger is expected to be completed by Tuesday.

Sysco, based in Houston, is a leading U.S. food distributor.

The sale to Sysco of the food-service division, CFS Continental, is subject to customary closing conditions, Tate & Lyle's announcement said. The amount payable on

closing, expected in the middle of the summer, would be adjusted to reflect changes in working capital and fixed assets since April 30, a spokesman said.

"We are very pleased to have reached an agreement so quickly for the sale of CFS Continental as a unit, and to a company that will be able to take advantage of its potential," said Neil M. Shaw, chairman and chief executive of Tate & Lyle.

"With this behind us, we are eager to move forward to returning Staley's headquarters to Decatur, Illinois, and to proceed with running Staley's corn-refining business, thereby building on the company's strength in the U.S. sweetener industry."

On May 13, Tate & Lyle and Staley, a leading U.S. producer of

corn sweeteners situated near Chicago, signed a definitive agreement whereby Staley would merge with a subsidiary of Tate & Lyle.

Staley, which had introduced

anti-takeover measures in 1987 in anticipation of Tate & Lyle's bid, gave up its opposition after the offer was raised to \$36.50 a share from \$35.

The merger will give Tate & Lyle 25 percent of the U.S. market for high-fructose corn syrup, which is used as a sweetener in many soft drinks. It already held a 6 percent share of the U.S. sweetener market through its beet and cane sugar operations.

Tate & Lyle also is known for its tea operations. With the merger, it will be the only U.S. supplier of all three types of sugar: corn, beet and cane.

## Kyocera Posts 30% Rise in Net

Reuters

KYOTO, Japan — Kyocera Corp. reported Monday that net profit for its latest financial year rose 29.8 percent from a year earlier, to 22.68 billion yen (\$180 million) from 17.47 billion yen.

The electronics manufacturer, the leading maker of integrated-circuit ceramic packages, said sales rose 8.8 percent, to 300.41 billion yen. Per-share earnings rose to 140.56 yen from 116.43.

Net profit for the year ending March 31 was up 33.1 percent, to 50.37 billion yen, and operating profit rose 22.9 percent to 41.56 billion yen.

## Kuwait Seeking 10% Stake In Consolidated-Bathurst

TORONTO — Kuwait has offered to pay \$199.5 million, or \$19 a share for 10.5 million common shares of Consolidated-Bathurst Inc., the manager for the offer, Gordon Capital Corp., said Monday.

The offer by the Kuwait Investment Office, a government agency that invests state funds, is for about 10.3 percent of the common shares of the huge pulp, paper and container company. The offer is for any combination of series A and B common shares.

The price of \$19 a share was a 20.6 percent premium over Friday's closing price of A shares.

Kuwait and Power Corp., which

owns 40 percent of Consolidated-Bathurst, have agreed to enter into a voting trust agreement when Kuwait acquires a minimum of 10.5 million common shares, Gordon said.

The agreement would have a duration of five years, plus annual extensions, and would give Kuwait the right to have two nominees elected as directors of Consolidated-Bathurst.

It also would prevent Kuwait from disposing of any shares it owned during the first five years, except on the same terms and conditions as Power sells shares. And it would give Power, after five years, a right of first refusal on the common shares owned by Kuwait.

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## PARTS: A Whole New Conflict

(Continued from first finance page)

do business in the United States, they are stoking the fires of protectionism and raising questions about the practice of using billions of dollars in tax money to lure foreign manufacturers to locations where, sometimes, U.S. businesses have had to go begging for government aid.

The eagerness of states to attract new companies, foreign and domestic, is evident in a 687-page publication called "Directory of Incentives for Business Investment and Development in the United States," which gives a state-by-state breakdown of an estimated \$300 billion in incentives and tax breaks available for companies willing to jump borders.

Mazda, for example, received \$120 million in government incentives to build a \$350 million assembly plant in Flat Rock, Michigan, that began production in September 1987. Japanese auto-parts companies, like their automaker brethren, are making expert use of the book. Parts plants being built in Michigan and surrounding states to service Mazda are receiving a bundle of incentives, although exact amounts are hard to determine.

But the government generosity is angering U.S. parts makers, who say

Ford owns 25 percent of Mazda, which in Japan does about \$300 million a year in business with Nippondenso. Nippondenso supplies Ford with heaters, blowers and electric radiator fans. Ford and Nippondenso's U.S. operations, which are based in Battle Creek, Michigan, supply parts to Mazda's new assembly plant in Flat Rock.

The plant builds the sporty MX-6 four-seater sold in the United States by Mazda, and the mechanically and structurally identical front-wheel-drive Ford Probe that Ford sells in this country.

For both cars, most of the high-value parts and component assemblies — engine, transaxle, suspension, brakes — are supplied by Mazda or a Japanese-affiliated parts maker. Many of the bulky, low-tech components, such as carpets, plastic assemblies, glass and tires, come from U.S.-based parts makers.

"With distressingly few exceptions," said Dan Luria, manager of industry and policy affairs for the Industrial Technology Institute in Ann Arbor, Michigan, the Japanese automakers' purchase of U.S. parts appears to be limited to items "with relatively low value and relatively little process-engineering content."

Japanese automakers do tend to favor Japanese parts suppliers for critical items, said Masahiro Uchida, executive vice president of Mazda's U.S. manufacturing operations, which have the capacity to produce 240,000 cars a year. But preference, in this case, he said, should be viewed not as discrimination but as a natural business decision, subject to change as U.S. suppliers become more familiar with Mazda's needs and wants.

"We realize that we have to buy more parts here," he said. "But it makes no sense. It is not good business, to first buy the more difficult parts from the domestic companies" that are unfamiliar with the way Mazda does business.

The "Mazda way" is in many ways representative of the way all Japanese automakers deal with suppliers. And it is becoming the way U.S. automakers deal with their suppliers, too.

For example, the Japanese historically have emphasized long-term relationships with suppliers.

"It's like being in a family," said one Japanese supplier, who asked not to be identified. "We know them and they know us."

What is known, too, is that not only will parts, price and qualify be right, but on-time delivery will be assured, he said.

In the United States, it was quite different. As recently as the late 1970s, U.S. automakers seldom talked to suppliers until it was time to order parts. Nearly all the engineering and design work for U.S. vehicles was done by the automakers themselves with the parts people brought in at the end of the process. Confusion, poor quality and product delays frequently were the result.

Since the early 1980s, U.S. automakers have been pushing for longer-term contracts, better quality and lower costs. And lately, they've been getting them.

Ironically, the domestic auto-parts suppliers' improvements are coming at about the time they are moving into direct competition with companies that have been doing it the "Mazda way" all along.

## Figures Show Up 3.6% in First Quarter

The department of commerce's latest report on the first quarter in the United States shows an adjusted 3.6 percent increase in gross domestic product, up 4.5 percent in the first quarter of 1987.

Productivity, which economists say is the part of the economy that does the most to increase output, has been doing in trade and services.

It is generally thought that productivity, making things more productive, must compete in world markets. However, the dollar has helped.

Last week, the department reported that the index had edged up to 104.5 in May, a signal that the dollar is entering a period of more sustainable growth.

15

Japan's lock on original-equipment markets virtually eliminates U.S. parts makers.

no comparable funding is available to help them do business in Japan, or to help them compete against the newcomers in the United States.

"American parts companies are seeing red as their tax dollars are used to lure and subsidize their foreign competitors and give them unequal cost advantages," said Linda T. Hoffman, a vice president for the Automotive Parts and Accessories Association.

The General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, studied those charges and reported in March that domestic parts makers "have some valid concerns" about governmental assistance to foreign competitors. The GAO concluded that U.S. companies got "the greatest percentage" of incentives, although Japanese companies were getting an increasing share.

According to William F. Busker, president of Muskegon Products Division of Goetze Corp. of America, which makes precision engine parts, Japanese-affiliated automakers in the United States tend to buy key components, such as engine and drive-train kits, only from Japanese suppliers. That, he said, means that U.S. companies often are excluded from critical research-and-development programs involved in the design and engineering of new Japanese cars.

Japan's lock on its original-equipment markets virtually eliminates U.S. parts manufacturers from participating in the global marketplace where Japanese cars dominate," Mr. Busker said.

The United Auto Workers union says that the transplanted Japanese parts suppliers and automakers could wipe out 100,000 U.S. jobs by 1990. The GAO, using a different set of assumptions, says that how well the U.S. auto industry is doing in trade and services.

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## An Old Puzzle: Getting The Best Out of Bell

## Analysts See Little Hope for Bond To Win Group's Corporate Jewels

Reuters

MELBOURNE — Alan Bond faces the same problem that confronted Robert Holmes à Court before he bailed out of Bell Group Ltd.: how to get at the assets of the cash-rich Bell Resources Ltd.

Bond Corp. Holdings has announced an offer valuing Bell Group at \$70 million Australian dollars (\$700 million), fending off an "unacceptable" conduct finding in a securities commission inquiry.

Analysts called the bid a victory for the National Companies and Securities Commission, which has been investigating Mr. Holmes à Court's sale of 39.8 percent of Bell Group.

In April, Mr. Holmes à Court sold the stake in equal parcels of 19.9 percent to Bond Corp. and to the Western Australian State Government Insurance Commission. He sold the shares after his hopes of merging Bell Group with Bell Resources were foiled by an \$85.7 million dollar takeover bid for Resources by Ron Brierty, a New Zealand financier, and Kerry Packer, an Australian entrepreneur.

The commission began investigating after minority shareholders complained that control of their company may have been transferred without a full takeover bid being made. The commission said it found evidence of "contact" between the parties and said it may have proceeded with action against them had Bond Corp. not made its bid.

Commission officials said Bond's offer, at about 60 cents a share above Bell Group's closing price Friday, was a "commercial resolution" to the investigation.

Now, analysts say, Mr. Bond is faced with a problem similar to Mr. Holmes à Court's — being compelled to bid for Bell Group but without the freedom to attack Bell Resources' assets.

Mr. Bond denied being forced to make the bid.

"We were not forced by the NCSC to make a bid for Bell," he said. "Our takeover documents were lodged 10 days before the NCSC inquiry finished."

Analysts said they were unsure how Bond Corp. would raise funds for the takeover of Bell Group.

Bond said it does not plan to go to its shareholders for funding.

It is still unclear whether Brierty's bid, through Turnbridge Pty. for Bell Resources will proceed in response to Bond's offer for Bell Group.

Sources close to Turnbridge, a joint venture between Mr. Brierty's Industrial Equity Ltd. and Mr. Packer's Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd., suggested that Bond's bid for Bell Group may yet be stalled if it cannot convince authorities it can fund it.

Michael Ansell, principal analyst at Morgan Stanley International, said he expected some kind of merger between Bell Resources and Bell Group to be Mr. Bond's most likely tack.

Bell Resources has a net worth closer to 1.5 billion dollars and negligible debt, Mr. Ansell said.

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Monday's  
**AMEX**  
Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere  
*Via The Associated Press*

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *via The Associated Press*

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Ytd.	PE	Stk.	Stk.	High	Low	Close	
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15 1/2	5 1/2	AL Leb g	.12	.9	17	12	12	13	12 1/2	+ 1	12 1/2
10 1/2	2 1/2	AMC M	.10	2.0		20	12	11	11 1/2	+ 1	12 1/2
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21 1/2	8 1/2	AdrExpo				20	19	18	18 1/2	+ 1	19 1/2
7 1/2	1 1/2	Alamco				20	19	18	18 1/2	+ 1	19 1/2
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8 1/2	2 1/2	AlasCp				20	19	18	18 1/2	+ 1	19 1/2
18 1/2	4 1/2	AlasS				20	19	18	18 1/2	+ 1	19 1/2
11 1/2	3	Alaphin				20	19	18	18 1/2	+ 1	19 1/2
21 1/2	4 1/2	AlaphinGr				20	19	18	18 1/2	+ 1	19 1/2
4 1/2	1 1/2	Alax				20	19	18	18 1/2	+ 1	19 1/2
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21 1/2	7 1/2	AlasCp	1.00	5.6		12	12	12	12	+ 1	12
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26 1/2	10 1/2	AmalM				20	19	18	18 1/2	+ 1	19 1/2
27 1/2	11 1/2	AmalM2	.02	1.5	19	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1	12 1/2
14 1/2	3 1/2	AmalM2				20	19	18	18 1/2	+ 1	19 1/2
14 1/2	3 1/2	Alap Fr	.20	1.2	38	20	12	10 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1	12
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14	2 1/2	A-Daxp C				20	19	18	18 1/2	+ 1	19 1/2
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25	8	A-Daxp un				10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1	11 1/2
35 1/2	25 1/2	A-Daxp2 un	1.15	4.1		12	12	10 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1	11 1/2
14 1/2	11 1/2	A-Daxp2 un	1.15	4.1		476	24	54	54	+ 2	54
7 1/2	4 1/2	A-Daxp un	3.45	5.1		19	18	16 1/2	16 1/2	+ 1	17 1/2
23 1/2	7 1/2	A-DaxpC				6	9	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1	9 1/2
107	75	A-Daxp un3131	4.1			120	81	81	81	+ 1	81
76 1/2	50	A-Daxp un	3.31	4.7		120	70	70	70	+ 1	71 1/2
34 1/2	8 1/2	A-Daxp un				49	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1	13 1/2
52	24	A-Daxp	2.55	5.7		34	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	+ 1	46 1/2
17 1/2	3 1/2	A-DaxpC				10	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	+ 1	5 1/2
54 1/2	36	A-Daxp un	1.15	3.0		68	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	+ 2	39 1/2
24 1/2	27 1/2	A-DaxpC	1.15	3.5		3	32	32	32	+ 1	33 1/2
24 1/2	12 1/2	A-DaxpC				21	6	5 1/2	5 1/2	+ 1	6 1/2
44 1/2	14 1/2	A-DaxpC				12	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	+ 1	12 1/2
89 1/2	35	A-DaxpC	3.75	5.0		71	55	55	55	+ 1	56 1/2
99 1/2	77	A-DaxpC	4.30	4.8		105	88	88	88	+ 1	89 1/2
40 1/2	57	A-DaxpC	4.35	7.3		52	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	+ 2	56 1/2
40 1/2	15	A-DaxpC				29	29	29	29	+ 1	30 1/2
34	27	A-DaxpC				24	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+ 1	24 1/2
13	3 1/2	A-DaxpC				9	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	+ 1	5 1/2

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ADVERTISEMENT  
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 6th June 1988

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly.

The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - monthly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly.

Residence Zone Sterling	£ 74.71	GAM Money Mktcs Fund	S 102.76	(+) RBC North Amer. Fund	S 12.90	SC1 - Tech SA Luxembourg
SWISSE (ISSUE PRICES)		GAM Money Mktcs Fund	S 103.12	SKANDIFOND S-1846 Stockholm		Spectrofund Ltd.
Bonds	SF 78.50	GAM Money Mktcs Fund	SF 100.44*	TEL: (46-771 3700)		Stella Fund
5 Value-Euro	SF 109.38	GAM Money Mktcs Fund	DM 101.19	(+) Equity Inv Acc: Bid 5 10.24 Offer	S 11.28	Strat Inv'l Gold Fund S.A.
5 Value-US-DOLLAR	S 119.35	GAM Money Mktcs Fund	DM 101.19*	(+) Equity Inv Inc: Bid 5 10.36 Offer	S 10.85	Suisse Avant
5 Value-D-mark	DM 122.58	GAM NAM. Unit Trust Inc.	DM 109.48	(+) Equity Golds: Bid 5 0.98 Offer	S 1.03	Suisse Silverman
5 Value-Yen	Y 102.81	GAM NAM. Unit Trust Acc.	DM 119.49	(+) Bond Inv Acc: Bid 5 7.20 Offer	S 7.45*	Tachmo Growth Fund
5 Value-L Sterling	£ 76.78	GAM Pacific Basin Fund	S 97.17	(+) Bond Inv Inc: Bid 5 7.20 Offer	S 1.57	Transco Gold Mine Inv.
5 Value-Yen	Y 109.22	GAM Pacific Basin Fund	S 97.17	(+) For East Fd: Bid 5 11.18 Offer	S 1.0800	Transpac Fund
5 Value-US-DOLLAR	S 172.44	GAM Pacific L Inc	DM 140.49	(+) Bond Inv Inc: Bid 5 11.18 Offer		Trans Europe Fund
International		GAM Pacific Worldwide Income	DM 188.00	(+) Bond Inv Inc: Bid 5 11.18 Offer		Tutor S.V. Future's LTD
Euro-Sukces	SEK 459.75	GAM P & C Worldwide Acc.	DM 181.80	SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP		Turquoise Fund
Euro-Veler	SEK 171.75	GAM P & C.U.K.Fd Acc.	DM 177.25	Societe Funds A	S 10.29	Tweedy, Browne n.v./GLA
Irish-Veler	SEK 124.50	GAM Singapore/Malay Inc	DM 124.41	Societe Funds B	DM 20.87	Tweedy, Browne n.v./CLB
Swec	SEK 55.00	GAM Restr. Fd. Inc.	SEK 99.46	Societe Funds C	FF 26.19	Tweedy, Browne (U.K.) n.v.
SEK	SEK 57.00	GAM TOKYO Fund Inc.	SEK 117.25	Societe Funds D	SEK 7.55	
Euro-Veler	SEK 224.75	GAM U.K.Sec Unit Tr. Inc.	SEK 112.45	Societe Funds E	Y 1.92	Union Inv. Fund
Gold Veler	SEK 170.52	GAM U.K.Sec Unif Tr. Acc.	SEK 114.45	Societe Funds F	ECU 10.78	Unico Equity Fund
Ecu Bond A	ECU 109.98	GAM E & Inv. Unit Trust Inc	SEK 208.45	Societe Funds G	ECU 17.78	Uni Bond Fund
Ecu Bond B	ECU 111.14	GAM E & Inv. Unit Trust Acc.	SEK 260.45	Societe Funds H	S 17.04	Uni Capital Fund
Gulden Bond A	FL 103.59	GAM WORLDWIDE Inc	SEK 260.45	Societe Funds I	SEK 92.00	Univers Bonds
Gulden Bond B	FL 109.29	GAM YTCHE S.A. Class A	SEK 228.55	Societe Funds J	SEK 101.27	Updryke Fund Ltd.
Irish Bond "B"	DM 100.04	GAM U.S. Inc.	SEK 157.10	SVIENSKA HANDELSBANKEN PLC.		Vanderbilt Assets
Irish-T. 1st Bd DM A	DM 103.04	GAM Whitethorn Fund Inc.	S 105.15	146 de la Poste Petrusseel-2330 Luxembourg		Vesper Flur
Irish-T. Bd DM A	DM 103.04		S 110.79	(+) SHB Bond Fund	S 39.98	Victor Holdings Ltd.
Irish-T. Bd DM B	DM 103.42			(+) Swisso Select.Fd Inv Sh.	S 44.57	Willerband Capital
Time Bond "A"	DM 108.07			(+) World Fund S.A.		World Fund S.A.
				(+) World Balanced Fund S.A.		World Balanced Fund S.A.

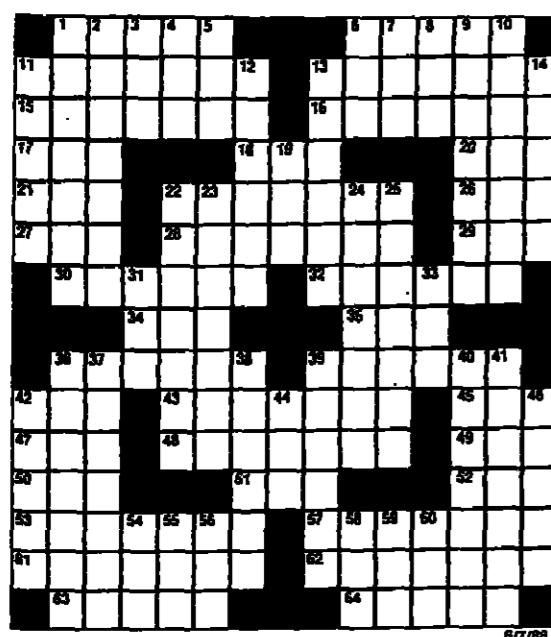
Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595F for further information.

O									
10%	346	NewLaw	.481	3.5	28	52	44	44	+ 16
12%	419	Nichia	.481	3.5	28	52	44	44	+ 16
5%	33	Nichols				36	576	572	+ 36
18%	119	NCOb g	20			121	164	154	+ 12
7%	216	NuHrz				38	376	375	+ 36
2%	36	NuHrz w				2	152	152	+ 16
4%	1	Nucleo1				3	1	1	+ 16
9%	56	Nunoc				14	84	84	+ 16
P									
29%	19%	QEA		16	29	36½	24	26½	+ 26
9%	4%	QelerA		26	37	6	6	6	+ 16
11%	4	QelerB		5	6	4½	4½	4½	+ 16
55%	34%	QhArt	240	5	6	45½	45½	45½	+ 16
20%	12%	Quster	20	7	24	27½	27½	27½	+ 16
14%	10%	Qutel.Lib	140	9½	12	154	154	154	+ 16
15%	6½	Qukies	300	9	19	94	912	912	+ 16
7%	3½	Qupen			17	2	54	54	+ 16
25%	22	QuseSt n				36	23	23	+ 16
24%	6½	Qurgen				454	19½	19½	+ 16
12%	6½	Qurlih A	200	2.1	5	4	9½	9½	+ 16
12%	5½	Qurlih B	250	2.8	5	8½	8½	8½	+ 16
14%	10%	Qusvus s	20	1.9	15	38	14½	14½	+ 16
9%	2%	QuryEx				164	4½	4½	+ 16
U									
8%	7½	PLM n	.76	82	34	12	8½	8½	+ 16
5%	42	PoCenT ph	4.8	7½		202	45½	45½	+ 16
17%	14%	PGePbA	1.37	10½		9	13½	13½	+ 16
15%	13%	PGePbC	1.37	10½		10	13½	13½	+ 16
14%	12%	PGePbC	1.37	10½		1	13½	13½	+ 16
14%	12%	PGePbC	1.37	10½		2	13½	13½	+ 16
21%	20%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		18½	25½	25½	+ 16
27%	25%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		1	25½	25½	+ 16
27%	25%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		2	25½	25½	+ 16
27%	25%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		3	25½	25½	+ 16
27%	25%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		4	25½	25½	+ 16
27%	25%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		5	25½	25½	+ 16
27%	25%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		6	25½	25½	+ 16
27%	25%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		7	25½	25½	+ 16
27%	25%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		8	25½	25½	+ 16
27%	25%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		9	25½	25½	+ 16
27%	25%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		10	25½	25½	+ 16
27%	25%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		11	25½	25½	+ 16
27%	25%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		12	25½	25½	+ 16
27%	25%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		13	25½	25½	+ 16
27%	25%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		14	25½	25½	+ 16
27%	25%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		15	25½	25½	+ 16
27%	25%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		16	25½	25½	+ 16
27%	25%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		17	25½	25½	+ 16
27%	25%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		18	25½	25½	+ 16
27%	25%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		19	25½	25½	+ 16
27%	25%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		20	25½	25½	+ 16
27%	25%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		21	25½	25½	+ 16
27%	25%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		22	25½	25½	+ 16
27%	25%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		23	25½	25½	+ 16
27%	25%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		24	25½	25½	+ 16
27%	25%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		25	25½	25½	+ 16
27%	25%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		26	25½	25½	+ 16
27%	25%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		27	25½	25½	+ 16
27%	25%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		28	25½	25½	+ 16
27%	25%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		29	25½	25½	+ 16
27%	25%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		30	25½	25½	+ 16
27%	25%	PGePbW	2.57	10½		31	25½	25½	+ 16
V									
8%	5	VHT		30e124	8	41	7½	7½	+ 16
3%	3½	VHT w		120e141	7	24	7½	7½	+ 16
10%	7½	VST				11	25½	25½	+ 16
8%	3½	VTX				12	25½	25½	+ 16
9%	6	VUFR		22	28	6	13	5½	+ 16
25%	14%	VUFRs		80	32	21	21	21½	+ 16
16%	14%	VUFRs		40	15	13	104	25½	+ 16
16%	4½	VunTc				12	11½	11½	+ 16
10%	2½	VerT				2	5½	5½	+ 16
25%	14%	VunTc		40	18	12	22½	22½	+ 16
18%	14%	VunTc				6	25½	25½	+ 16
18%	4½	VunTc				10	25½	25½	+ 16
20%	10	Vicom				21	25½	25½	+ 16

## Floating-Rate Notes

June - 6				Issuer/Mat.	Coupon No.
<b>Dollars</b>				Cat 97 (40th)	7%
Coupon Next Bid Asked				Ctr Div Nvld 97	7%
July 97				Ctr Fncrl Ord 97	7%
Aug 97				Ctr Lyonnais 93/96	7%
Sept 97				Ctr Lyonnais 99	7%
Oct 97				Ctr Lyonnais Jun92/96	7%
Nov 97				Ctr Lyonnais 97 (Cosp)	7%
Dec 97				Ctr Lyonnais 93	7%
Jan 98				Ctr Lyonnais 68	7%
Feb 98				Ctr Lyonnais Jun92/96	7%
Mar 98				Dico France 99	8%
Apr 98				Dico Frcd Sec 91	6%
May 98				Dico Deutsche Bank Corp	8%
June 98				Dan Norske Corp	7.15
July 98				Dico Frcp	7%
Aug 98				Denmark 99/84	7%
Sept 98				Denmark As97	6%
Oct 98				Dresden Finc 93	7%
Nov 98				Dresdner Finc 19	8%
Dec 98				Dresdner Finc 92	7%
Jan 99				Dresdner River As97	7%
Feb 99				Dresdner River As97 (40th)	7%
Mar 99				East 60	7%
Apr 99				East 93	6%
May 99				East Mkt 94	7.4
June 99				Ferrario May 97	8
July 99				Ferrario '94	6%
Aug 99				Fid Frcd Sec Oct 92	7%
Sept 99				Ford 97	7%
Oct 99				Fortune S-H 92	7.5
Nov 99				Futur Book Frcd Jun92	7.18
Dec 99				Futur Book Frcd Jun93	7.75
Jan 00				Futur Br Frcd Aus97	6%
Feb 00				Gf Amer '97 15 Yr 30 Yr	7.6
Mar 00				Hans Koenig Corp	7.5
Apr 00				Hans Koenig Corp 2	7.5
May 00				Hans Koenig Corp 3	7.4
June 00				Hydro 62 (40th)	7%
July 00				Hydro Quebec Corp	7%
Aug 00				Hydro Quebec 65 Mthv	7.5
Sept 00				Ireland James91	8.95
Oct 00				Ireland New98	30
Nov 00				Ireland 97	7%
Dec 00				Ireland 98	7.5
Jan 01				Italy 89/94	7%
Feb 01				Italy 85	7%
Mar 01				Italy 90	8
Apr 01				Ja Morcon May97	7%
May 01				Kleinwort Corp	7.5
June 01				Lazio 93	7.5
July 01				Lazio 91	8%
Aug 01				Lloyd Corp 1	8%
Sept 01				Lloyd Corp 2	7
Oct 01				Lloyd Corp 3	7.5/8
Nov 01				Midland Corp Series1	8%
Dec 01				Midland Corp Series2	7.5
Jan 02				Midland Corp 2	8.25
Feb 02				Midland Frcd Feb 90	7
Mar 02				Midland Frcd Jan 99	7%
Apr 02				Midland Frcd Jan 99	7%
May 02				Midland Frcd Jan 99	7%
June 02				Midland Frcd Jan 99	7%
July 02				Midland Frcd Jan 99	7%
Aug 02				Midland Frcd Jan 99	7%
Sept 02				Midland Frcd Jan 99	7%
Oct 02				Midland Frcd Jan 99	7%
Nov 02				Midland Frcd Jan 99	7%
Dec 02				Midland Frcd Jan 99	7%
Jan 03				Midland Frcd Jan 99	7%
Feb 03				Midland Frcd Jan 99	7%
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May 03				Midland Frcd Jan 99	7%
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Mar 12				Midland Frcd Jan 99	7%
Apr 12				Midland Frcd Jan 99	7%
May 12				Midland Frcd Jan 99	7%
June 12					





**ACROSS**

- 1 Spinning material
- 2 Speedily
- 3 Sea cow
- 4 Rock-clinging mollusk
- 5 U.S. W. II
- 6 Tires
- 7 Rather
- 8 Foli or pan
- 9 Preceder
- 10 G.I. resting place
- 11 Member of a Panay people
- 12 One-seeded fruits
- 13 Sooner than
- 14 Cambridge Inst.
- 15 British show place
- 16 Neighbor of Leb.
- 17 Soho O
- 18 Capitol body
- 19 Fold matroy
- 20 Fixed-term bank accs.
- 21 Gemology measures
- 22 Purloins
- 23 Touching game

**DOWN**

- 1 Zealot
- 2 Fatuity
- 3 Doughty
- 4 Hot time for berries
- 5 Ad. (to the point)
- 6 Saudi garment
- 7 Eagle plus two
- 8 Neighbor of Ga.
- 9 Vanity
- 10 Appraise of publicly
- 11 Palindromic lady
- 12 Mordecai's cousin
- 13 Insurance sellers
- 14 Romophone for 12 Down
- 15 New Yorker cartoonist
- 16 Blotter
- 17 Winebiber
- 18 Devil
- 19 Visceral
- 20 Attends uninvited
- 21 Spring
- 22 Gains
- 23 Impaired
- 24 Used 48 Across
- 25 Stormed
- 26 One-seeded fruits
- 27 Sooner than
- 28 Cambridge Inst.
- 29 British show place
- 30 Neighbor of Leb.
- 31 Soho O
- 32 Capitol body
- 33 Fold matroy
- 34 Fixed-term bank accs.
- 35 Gemology measures
- 36 Purloins
- 37 Touching game
- 38 Symptom of overwork
- 39 Romps about
- 40 Ramps up
- 41 Declaimed
- 42 Puccini work:
- 43 Poisonous snake
- 44 Egg: Comb. form
- 45 Insurance sellers
- 46 Raisins
- 47 Egg: Comb. form
- 48 Needles
- 49 Woman's needs
- 50 Small Tibetan
- 51 Devour
- 52 Visceral
- 53 Attends uninvited
- 54 Spring
- 55 Gains
- 56 Impaired
- 57 Used 48 Across
- 58 Spoil
- 59 "Camera"
- 60 Emulate Xanthippe

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### DENNIS THE MENACE



IT'S OKAY, MOM. IT WAS JUST THAT OLD VASE THAT BELONGED TO YOUR GRANDMOTHER.

### WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH		LOW		ASIA	HIGH		LOW	
	C	F	C	F		C	F	C	F
Algeria	21	70	15	59	Bangkok	25	72	25	59
Andorra	22	71	16	60	Hong Kong	25	72	25	59
Austria	22	71	16	60	Manila	25	72	25	59
Belarus	22	71	16	60	Seoul	25	72	25	59
Berlin	23	72	17	61	Shanghai	25	72	25	59
Brussels	23	72	17	61	Tokyo	25	72	25	59
Bulgaria	23	72	17	61					
Cameroon	23	72	17	61					
Costa Del Sol	23	72	17	61					
Denmark	23	72	17	61					
Florence	23	72	17	61					
Frankfurt	23	72	17	61					
Germany	23	72	17	61					
Helsinki	23	72	17	61					
London	23	72	17	61					
Madrid	23	72	17	61					
Milan	23	72	17	61					
Moscow	23	72	17	61					
Naples	23	72	17	61					
Nice	23	72	17	61					
Oslo	23	72	17	61					
Paris	23	72	17	61					
Prague	23	72	17	61					
Reykjavik	23	72	17	61					
Rome	23	72	17	61					
Stockholm	23	72	17	61					
Vienna	23	72	17	61					
Venice	23	72	17	61					
Warsaw	23	72	17	61					
Zurich	23	72	17	61					

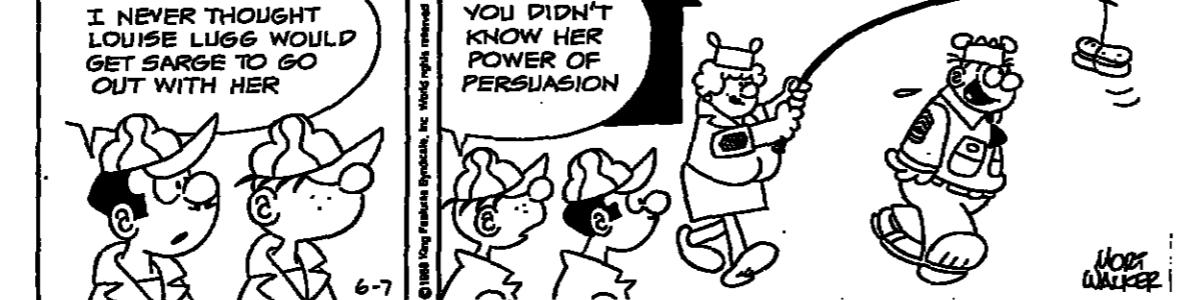
### PEANUTS



### BLONDIE



### BEETLE BAILEY



### ANDY CAPP



### WIZARD OF ED



### REX MORGAN



### GARFIELD



<b>AFRICA</b>	24	73	18	62	25	74	19	63	26
Angola	24	73	18	62	25	74	19	63	26
Botswana	24	73	18	62	25	74	19	63	26
Burundi	24	73	18	62	25	74	19	63	26
Cameroon	24	73	18	62	25	74	19	63	26
Central African Rep.	24	73	18	62	25	74	19	63	26
Chad	24	73	18	62	25	74	19	63	26
Congo	24	73	18	62	25	74	19	63	26
Egypt	24	73	18	62	25	74	19	63	26
Kenya	24	73	18	62	25	74	19	63	26
Liberia	24	73	18	62	25	74	19	63	26
Madagascar	24	73	18	62	25	74	19	63	26
Mali	24	73	18	62	25	74	19	63	26
Morocco	24	73	18	62	25	74	19	63	26
Niger	24	73	18	62	25	74	19	63	26
Nigeria	24	73	18	62	25	74	19	63	26
Rwanda	24	73	18	62	25	74	19	63	26
Sudan	24	73	18	62	25	74	19	63	26
Togo	24	73	18	62	25	74	19	63	26
Zaire	24	73	18	62	25	74	19	63	26

### LATIN AMERICA

<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	24	73	18	62	25	74	19	63	26
Argentina	24	73	18	62	25	74	19	63	26
Bolivia	24	73	18	62	25	74	19	63	26
Brazil	24	73	18	62	25	74	19	63	26
Chile	24	73	18	62	25	74	19	63	26
Colombia	24	73	18	62	25	74	19	63	26
Costa Rica	24	73	18	62	25	74	19	63	26
Ecuador	24	73	18	62	25	74	19	63	26
Mexico	24	73	18	62	25	74	19	63	26
Peru	24	73	18	62	25	74	19	63	26
Uruguay	24	73	18	62	25	74	19	63	26
Venezuela	24								



## PEOPLE

*Mehtha and Muscovites... Thrilled by Mahler's 9th*

"This is the most wonderful performance this orchestra has ever given me," said Zsolt Mehtha of the New York Philharmonic's playing of Mahler's Ninth Symphony in Moscow's Tchaikovsky Hall. At the end of the symphony, the audience was silent for almost a minute, but once it started, the clapping, cheering and bestowing of flowers lasted nearly 15 minutes. The only sour note in Saturday's opening night in Moscow, according to Mehtha, was the absence of U.S. Ambassador Jack F. Matlock Jr., who went to see the British National Theater at the Moscow Arts Theater. But the ambassador is giving a reception for the Philharmonic Tuesday, after a concert in which Mehtha will conduct "Symbiosis" by the American composer Ellen Taaffe Zwilich, which had its world premiere in Leningrad last week.

Sotheby's auctioneers took in nearly \$500,000 at their first auction in China, with the profits going toward renovating part of the Great Wall. "It's super," auctioneer Julian Thompson, chairman of Sotheby's International, said after 73 Chinese and Western works of modern art and rare objects brought in 1.76 million yuan (\$475,850). After costs of about \$100,000 are paid, half the money is for the wall and half for projects to save Venice. Daniel Vial, who organized the sale as part of four days of events, said enough was raised to rebuild a kilometer (about 3,200 feet) of the wall. At one event, in Beijing's Great Hall of the People, foreign guests were joined by about 7,000 Chinese for a gala evening. Performers included the French singer Mireille Mathieu, the Soviet violinist Maya Plisetskaya, the Spanish soprano Montserrat Caballe and the Paris Opera Ballet stars Sylvie Gallet and Manuel Legris. The French artist Arman, in a white workman's suit, smashed cellos and violins and made a collage of the pieces while a Chinese string quartet played Beethoven.

Princess Diana's mother, Frances Shand Kydd, says she has separated from her second husband, Peter Shand Kydd, a walrus-like heir. Her statement came after a report in the Sunday News of the World that the marriage was on the rocks and Shand Kydd, 63, wanted to return to his first wife, Janet.

## ART BUCHWALD

## The Dukakis Glaze

**WASHINGTON** — Something has been happening with my vision lately. Every time I see a headline with the word "Dukakis" in it, my eyes glaze over.

I was worried enough about the situation to go to my ophthalmologist, Dr. Kip Robinson.

I told him my symptoms and he said, "I'm familiar with your problem. I've had many patients complain about the same thing."

"I'm glad I'm not alone," I replied with relief.

"What's the cause of it?"

"It's more than an eye problem. When you read the word 'Dukakis' a message is sent to the brain asking what you should do about it, and the brain responds by telling you to go to sleep."

"It's hard to believe," I said.

"All right, now read the chart on the wall."

"D-U-K-A-K-I-S."

"How do you feel?"

"Grogy, I can hardly keep my eyes open."

"And yet your eyesight is fine. Let's put some statements up here, and then you tell me if your vision is better or worse when reading them."

"I want to make this country as great as it was before," I read our loud.

## 2 British Museums Join To Buy Poussin Work

Reuters

**LONDON** — The National Gallery and the National Museum of Wales have bought the 1651 painting "The Finding of Moses" by the French artist Nicolas Poussin from London art dealers for £7.25 million (about \$13 million) to keep it in Britain.

The National Gallery said it was the first such joint purchase. The painting was owned until last year by the family of Clive of India. "By acting together we have been able to achieve what neither of us could have managed alone," said Hywel Rees of the National Museum of Wales. Showings will be shared between the museums in London and Cardiff.

## PERSONAL MESSAGES

**WARMEST THANKS** to the Sacred Heart of Jesus and to St. Jude for many favors received. This more confirming favor: May the Sacred Heart of Jesus be with you, giving you strength and protection throughout the world now and forever. Sacred Heart of Jesus have mercy on us. Jude, we thank you for your pray for us. Jude, help of the hopeless pray for us.

SURABAYA  
on Friday's  
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*Anything else is a compromise*



Buchwald

"That's good. Now I'm going to flash another statement: 'I am the governor of a state that has no unemployment.' Is that any better, or is it worse?"

"It's more blurry."

"Okay — the last one: 'I think what a president needs around him are people he can trust, and who are also honest and loyal.'"

"My eyes glazed over completely on that one."

□

"There is no doubt in my mind that you have what we call the Dukakis Syndrome. The Dukakis Syndrome works like this: You will read every story that has Ed Meese's name in the headline, and pass over every one that has Dukakis in it."

"But I'm a Democrat."

"Democrats are not immune to the Dukakis Syndrome. Some of them are so sensitive to the disease, they will turn him off as soon as he comes on television."

"Can you suggest any medicine?"

"There is none. We're predicting that it's going to get worse as the election gets nearer. The most interesting part is that the polls are showing most people afflicted with Dukakis Syndrome are shying away from the fawning *Dolly de Longue*."

All week there had been rumblings from Upper East Side sources, especially friends of Suzy's, who phoned Dunne to say, "How could you do this to her?" But it wasn't until that night at the Met, he says, that he knew he had hit a nerve. Suzy arrived, took one look at him and loudly hissed, "I will not be where this man is."

Dunne, known as Nick to his friends, tells this story with a certain amount of wicked glee, perched on the damask-covered sofa in his sunny, book-filled East Side penthouse, a teeny tiny one-bedroom "erie" purchased with the proceeds from his last best seller turned mini-series, "The Two Mrs. Grenvilles."

He is tiny himself: a well-mannered man of 61 with chrome-colored hair, a perfectly knotted silk tie beneath a gray business suit and a sky grin that reveals sharp, crooked front teeth. His feet are tiny, and his hands are tiny, with a smattering of freckles. He is a remarkable listener. His brother is the novelist John Gregory Dunne, married to the author Joan Didion, and his son is the actor Griffin Dunne. His daughter Dominique was strangled by her ex-boyfriend outside a Hollywood restaurant in 1982, and the tragedy has left him with a permanent air of sadness, the shoulders slightly stooped, the eyes quick to tears.

"She was the best," he says, glancing over at his daughter's luminous, smiling face in a blond wooden frame.

A well-born, black Irish leprechaun with an ear for the bon mots who beat the bottle and pills to dish out the lowdown on the higher-ups, Dunne has become a sort of father confessor to the parishioners of pomo.

No wonder his subjects feel singed. They trusted him. They invited him to their soirees, rotted with him in their limos and poured over the details of their self-invented, self-indulgent lives. "He was a great listener," says William Norwich, who writes a society column for The New York Daily News, "and people talked."

It was all research, Dunne confirms. The parties, the confidences were research, says Dunne, for "People Like Us."

By Stephanie Mansfield

*Washington Post Service*

**NEW YORK** — There was, at a simply divine Metropolitan Museum charity fete chaired by Diana and Michael Douglas, about to be seated at the same table as his friend Aileen Mehe, also known as Suzy. Tongues were wagging, because *Women's Wear Daily* had just published a few juicy snippets from Dominick Dunne's new novel, "People Like Us" — comparing the author to Truman Capote, who had committed social suicide a decade earlier — and announced that Dunne was about to "bite the hands that had fed him."

Indeed, the *WWD* preview (taken from his first draft) zapped a squadron of social media, including Jerome Zupkin, a close friend of Nancy Reagan; the British publisher Lord Weidenfeld; the merry moga-busters Gayfrid and Saul Steinberg; Susan and John Gutfreund; Donald and Ivana Trump; and Blaine Trump; the former Washington wife Elizabeth Taylor; the acquired near-widower Claus von Bulow; the real estate magnate and salonmeister Alice Mason; the socialites Nina Griscom, Annette Reed and C.Z. Guest; the social fashion designer Oscar de la Renta; their favorite plastic surgeon; their favorite floral designer; their favorite restaurant, Mortimer's; and of course their favorite gossip columnist, Suzy herself, thinly disguised as the fawning *Dolly de Longue*.

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